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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.........NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is said that Congressman William L. Wilham L. Wilson will be in the Cabinet after March 4th.

Wilson, Bland, Tom Johnson, Dockery and Springer are among the defeated Democrats in the House.

Four cotton mills, having aggregate capital of $528,000, are being successfully conducted at Charlotte, N. C., on a co operative system.

Weston, the great walker, has just made 578 miles in eleven days, five hours and thirty-five minutes in a walk through New York State. He won his bet easily.

Two famous hotels, Claridge's in London and Meurice's in Paris, have recently been sold to make way for newer structures. Both have housed kings and emperors and found their way into literature

The directors of the North Carolina railroad have elected Lee S Overman of Salisbury, president to succeed William R. Kornegay, who died recently. Resolutions regarding Mr. Kornegay's death were adopted.

The percentage of foreigners in this country is 17 per cent of the total population; but when it comes to the inmates of our prisons the percentage bounds up to more than 50. That's because the gates have been left too open and the watch dogs went to sleep.

The official vote of New York city for mayor is as follows: Wm L. Strong (Rep.), 153,043; Hugh J. Grant (Tammany), 108,778; Lucien Sanial (Soc.), 7,781; Jas. McCullum (Peo.), 928; Geo. Gettlen (Pro.), 866. Strong's plurality, 44,265. Fred. T. Adams, the broker, who has been offering so much money and such heavy odds on Morton's election, won $70,000 on the election. If Hill had been victorious Adams would have lost more than $250,000.

Last May Queen Victoria visited Manchester for three hours to open the new ship canal. The bills for the celebration, amounting to $50,000, are being now investigated. Among the items is one of $7,000 for badges for the City Council. At the banquet they ate strawberries at $1.40 a pound, asparagus at $1 a bunch, and pineapples at $3 apiece. It cost $110 to look after the Queen's horses and carriages. The auditor reported that it looked as though something else had been opened besides the canal.

In the meat shops of towns in New Mexico and Arizona the visitor from the East is apt to notice that the dressed carcasses of sheep have a tuft of wool still attached to the head and tail. This is left by the butcher to assure the customer that it is mutton, and not goat flesh, that he is buying, for in these Territories many flocks of goats are reared and pastured by the small Mexican ranchmen to be killed for food for the poorer natives. We would suggest that Cumberland County farmers and butchers adopt the same method.

Bradstreet's says: Cotton has been making new records the past week. Heavy receipts and large Southern offerings at New York and Liverpool depressed prices heavily, in spite of the fact that English spinners in the South and in New England are buying beyond their consumptive wants. It is said that spinners in the South and in New England are buying cotton ahead of their wants, taking advantage of the temptingly low prices. November delivery there sold as low as 5.44 cents, and middling uplands (spot cotton) sold at 6 13-16 cents.

The association of the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage with the Brooklyn tabernacle has been formally severed, says a dispatch from New York. His resignation is due, he said, to the fact that he does not feel that he should ask his old congregation to build the fourth church for him. He advises them to either join other churches or build for a new pastor. Dr. Talmage's letter of resignation was dated on Monday and sent to the session. As to his future plans he says he will either take a new pastorate or enter Evangelistic work, "Preaching the Gospel to all people without money and without price."

English heads the list of the European languages spoken in the world, with 110,000,000 persons who use it. Of these 58 millions, more than half, live in the United States, while 38½ millions only live in the British isles. Only eighty years earlier, in 1801, the total number of English-speaking persons in the world was 20½ millions. Those speaking French have increased in that time from 31½ to 51 millions, those German from 30 to 75 millions. Russian the same, Spanish from 26 to 43, Italian from 15 to 33 and Portuguese from 7½ to 13 millions. Out of the 51 million speakers of French, 45 millions live in Europe; of the 75 million Germans, though 7 millions live in the United States, there is only another half million to be found outside of Europe; while of the 43 million speakers of Spanish, 25¼ millions live in non European countries.

The negro vote, says the Southport Leader, has gone solid in nearly every portion of North Carolina for any ticket that was not Democratic. "Republican, Populist or fusion were eagerly accepted and voted, regardless of solicitations, bribes or threats from Democrats. The election of last Tuesday unquestionably places the negro in this State upon his own footing, and establishes for him a status which must irrevocably be his forever. The negro must rise or fall upon his own merits, and instead of being constantly watched over and protected by the white people, he must rely in the future upon himself, and in the measure of his weakness or strength must he succeed or fall. Regardless of favors extended through many years by the Democratic party in this State, the negro has shown himself entirely opposed to the party, individually and collectively. He has shown himself independent, politically, and the same favor should be shown him in other lines, thus making him stand squarely upon his own merit, his own efforts to decide his present and future welfare and prosperity. There is no reason why the negro should be independent in politics of the Democratic party, and in his every day life be a constant receiver of benefits from the members of the party, which he persistently opposes at the polls."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The First National bank of San Bernardino suspends ——Lee S. Overman was elected president of the North Carolina railroad ——Pitt county went Republican from 300 to 600. ——Wake county is 1,200 Republican. ——At the auction sale of horses in Raleigh fifty were sold at moderate prices. ——Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, says he was knifed by friends of persons who tried to buy Federal offices through him. ——The Detroit reached the Azores on her way to Rome and the East.——The Colorado Senate is Populist, the House Republican. ——Congressman Bland is defeated. ——Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record show a steadily increasing interest in the extension of cotton manufacturing in the South and indicate that a number of new mills will shortly be built, while many mills now in operation will enlarge their capacity. Among other leading industrial enterprises reported for the week are the purchase of 7,000 acres of coal land in Virginia by New York people, who will probably develop it on a large scale; a $100,000 compress company, machine shops and foundry in Alabama; a $40,000 marine railway in Georgia; a $300,000 ice and electric company in Florida; $50,000 cotton mill and water power plant in South Carolina; $10,000 canning company, tannery, shoe factory and lumber mill in North Carolina. ——Republicans have a majority on the New York board of alderman. ——All the Democratic Congressmen were elected in Louisiana. ——One man was killed and another fatally stabbed in a quarrel over politics in the Ashland (Ky.) district. ——Horsemen say the effect of the passage of the anti-gambling amendment will be to stop racing in New York. ——A national subscription was opened for a great monument to the late Czar. ——The pretence that the prohibition to landing American cattle in Germany is for sanitary measures is without foundation. ——Attorney General Olney writes a letter advocating the right of laborers to form protective organizations. ——Virginia elected nine Democratic Congressmen. ——Republicans elect their ticket in Washington by greatly reduced majorities. ——The Democrats lose four Congressmen in Texas and the Populists elected their candidate for Governor. ——Bradstreet's says: Interest in the elections naturally tended to restrict the volume of trade, particularly at the South, where it interfered with mercantile collections. But in a few days the influence of more seasonable weather West and Northwest, together with the emphasis with which the political questions have apparently been settled have increased the confidence of many merchants and manufacturers in a prospect for an increased rate of improvement in general trade in the near future. ——It is announced that the Southern Railway company will control the whole stock of the reorganized Georgia Central company, but that the latter will remain a separate corporation. The new president of the company will be a New Yorker, identified with the Mutual Life Insurance company. ——The failures for the past seven days, as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co. are 261 in the United States, against 358 last year and 92 in Canada against 37 last year. ——The will of Dr. William J. Hawkins late president of the Citizens' National bank has been probated. His property is valued at $400,000 and is left to his wife and children. His executors being his brother, A. B. Hawkins and sons, Marmaduke and Colin. ——A court martial at Warsaw has sentenced Lieut. Boborykin to the loss of his military and nobility ranks, and to lifelong labor in Siberia, for implication in a plot against the life of the late Czar. ——Two of the Cook gang plundered the town of Lenapahit, Kansas, and left a bloody trail behind them last week. They entered the town in their character of bold bandits, without any attempt at concealment and terrorized the citizens until they had carried out their plans of robbery. E. E. Melton, a brave young man who attempted to stop them with his gun when they were riding away, was shot and instantly killed. Another man whose name cannot be learned is reported to have been seriously wounded. The robbers held up the proprietors of two stores and looted both places. They also robbed the postoffice. Jno. Shufelt the propritor of one store was relieved of $500 in money and a gold watch. They then escaped. ——The National bank at Oberlin, Ohio, was robbed last week. It was found that the front door had been forced and the safe blown open with dynamite. Valuable papers were scattered aoout the room. The robbers secured $200 in silver and a quantity of valuable papers. They broke open two doors of the vault with dynamite, but did not have time to open the inner safe containing most of the bank's money. The robbers stole two horses and buggies and fled. One rig was found in Elyria tied to a post early next morning. It is thought the robbers took a Lake Shore train for the West at that place. ——An effort is being made by New York financiers to force the treasury into making another bond issue. ——Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook has been promoted to major general of the Federal army. ——The Chinese are fleeing by hundreds before the Japanese army in Manchuria. ——There were ninety-seven horses sold at the recent annual sale in Raleigh, the average price being $85. ——Three men were killed by a dynamite explosion at Huntington, Ind. They were thawing out a 50-pound can of dynamite. ——A German newspaper creates a sensation by comparing Kaiser William to Charles I. of England.——The Democrats elect their Governor of Texas by about 40,000. The Legislature is largely Democratic. ——Mr. James McBryde, of Floral College, lost his gin-house and contents—30 bales of cotton and a large lot of seed—by fire last week. A young man named Dorman, in escaping from the burning building, lost his eyes by the flames. ——On Sunday night last, says the Carthage Blade, the turpentine distillery of Mr. Arche Hannon at Sassafras Springs, with a lot of rosin and spirits of turpentine was destroyed by fire. Loss about $250. The commissary was broken into and robbed, hence the fire is considered of incendiary origin. ——The Red Springs Scotch Scion says: Somewhere between five and ten thousand gallons of sorghum have been manufactured in this section, within ten miles of Red Springs, this season. ——The British Cadinet has decided to advance on the calendar the resolution as to abolishing the veto power of the Lords and it will form the leading issue in the coming campaign. ——The average yield per acre of this year's corn crop is 19.7, the lowest rate since 1881.

The University.

For the Observer.

Some time ago I wrote an article to the Progressive Farmer entitled "A Plea for Higher Education." The North Carolina Baptist replied to me, and I replied to the Baptist. Since then some anonymous person at Wake Forest College has sent me a copy of Dr. Taylor's pamphlet, and enclosed a section in parenthesis for me to read. The section reads as follows:

"The writer is especially desirous, however, of being understood to say that he would deplore the abolition and destruction of any existing institution of learning. But he cannot help believing that it would be better for the State and for these institutions themselves, if they should be freed from all political relations and controlled by self-perpetuating trustees under liberal charters, with the expectation that they would be largely endowed and amply equipped by their Alumni and other friends of education. There can be little doubt that they would be well provided for.

"In his message to the General Assembly in January 1893, the Governor stated that one of these institutions already 'embraces more than half a million of dollars in property, of which not twenty-five thousand dollars came from the State treasury.' The writer remembers to have read in one of the papers of the State, in February, 1893, a suggestion that if, in the past, this institution had received this large sum from the bounty of philanthrophists, it would be reasonable to expect that it would in the future receive far larger sums from its friends, many of whom were abundantly able to aid in supplying all its needs. If the education of a young man of talent, energy and character at any special institution 'will enable him to rise to the top in any trade, profession or business,' is it not reasonable to hope that when he has reached the top, he will make the college to which he owes his elevation a beneficiary of his success? Of course the bare suggestion of the disestablishment of State institutions of higher learning will appear startling to many. It would have appeared so to the writer before he had been led to think over and study the whole question very carefully. But this idea is by no means so startling as was the proposition to sever the connection between church and State, when it was made in this country more than a hundred years ago. There were not wanting those who honestly believed and did not hesitate to say that if such 'narrow' views should prevail, all religion would perish out of the land.

"Everybody knows what the results have been. When the responsibility of supporting religious institutions was thrown upon the people, they showed themselves more ready to sustain them out of a 'willing mind' than they had ever been when they were taxed for the purpose. And the writer believes that the same results would follow if all higher education should be 'disestablished.' Eugene Lawrence in 'The First Century of the Republic,' (page 479 Harper's, 1876) says: 'With the total abandonment of all civil provisions for the salaries of the clergy, began the real or positive development of the religious life of the people; and the whole subsequent history has shown that, however much of a prophet Cotten Mather may have been in some respects, he was a very poor one in his vaticination of the straits to which preachers would be reduced who might have to depend on voluntary support.'

"No one can fairly raise the cry that the object of those who may favor any such views as are advocated here is to destroy any college or university. One may seek for reformation and yet be no iconoclast. And it is to be hoped that a resistence to the will of the people, if they really prefer the voluntary system in higher education, will not drive them to any extreme position."

We are glad to know that the Doctor would deplore the abolition of any existing institution of learning, but how any man who opposes State aid to these institutions can expect anything but their destruction, is more than we have ever been able to see. To expect that the friends and alumni of any school will ever amply equip and endow that school is perfectly absurd. Surely the friends and alumni will do all they can in that direction, but where is the institution whose friends are able to sufficientiy endow it. Suppose Wake Forest College was entirely dependent upon its alumni for support, where would it go to? We say it would soon go to ruin. The college has received much aid, we are aware, from its friends, but we venture to say the institution would have long ago ceased to exist, if the great Baptist denomination had not been behind its back. So it is with the University and all other schools in the State.

Surely a graduate of any school will make his Alma Mater a beneficiary of his success when he has risen to the top of his calling, but after such students have done all they can the school will still need more aid; because it takes no little money to run a successful school, and there are few graduates who make more than a decent living. Indeed it would take a rich alumni, richer than the world has ever seen, to sufficiently endow their *Alma Mater*. It is true that some of our great Northern schools get along without State aid, but look at their history and you find that they have, in former days, received aid from the State or elsewhere, until their endowment has reached a point where they no longer need help.

The author of the pamphlet gives as a reason for his views the disestablishment of church and State. We must confess that we have a more exalted opinion of God's church than to place it on a level with any school. The Bible is full of assurances that God will take care of his church and her ministers. This fact was settled once and forever when Christ said unto Peter: "Upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." But no where has God promised to take care of any school. He has left this for man to do. In everything there is a part for man to do, and a part for God to do. God does his part and man must do his or suffer the consequences.

We often hear people say that the money appropriated to the University should go to the public schools. We admit the public schools need more money, but how much good would the small sum paid the University do towards lengthening the term of the free school? The money appropriated to the University and other State schools does not come from the public school funds. The public school fund comes from poll tax, fines, forfeitures and penalties, liquor licenses and a special tax on property. No man who pays merely poll tax contributes one cent to higher education. The $20,000 annually appropriated to the University is raised by a special tax on property. The total property valuation of the State is about $260,000,000, and a tax of four-fifths of a cent on $1000 will give $21,000, being $1,000 more than the annual appropriation to the University, and who could object to this small amount?

Indeed we would not hesitate to call the man a miser, who would object to so small a tax for education. It costs about $12,000 a day to carry on the public schools, and if the University appropriation of $20,000 was added to the school fund it would only increase the term about two days, and, what good would two days' school do any one?

In conclusion, we would like to ask how much aid Wake Forest has received from the State. True, she has never received any appropriation from the legislature, but she has received a great deal in the way of exemption from tax on her property. This is a fact and cannot oe denied.

K. G. AVERITT.

CHAPEL HILL VS. GEORGETOWN.

Our University Foot Ball Team Wins the Game with the Georgetown College Boys.

A Washington press dispatch of the 3d says:

Twenty-two legs, blue striped with white, and twenty-two legs, striped blue and gray, were mixed into many an indistinguishable mass on the Georgetown college campus to-day, and after an hour of playing and almost as much time spent in wrangling and the resuscitation of the players rendered temporarlly *hors de combat*, the champions of North Carolina, the foot-ball team from the University of North Carolina, had added another game to their list of victories. The great similarity of uniforms of the two teams, aided by a liberal coating of mud and toward the last of the game, by darkness, rendered it necessary at the end of each scrimmage for the referee to make a close inspection of the wriggling mass of players to determine which side had title to the ball. The grounds were literally marked here and there with a mud or water puddle, rendering the footing very uncertain and probably accounting for the three goals missed, two of which were easy ones.

The stand recently erected along the west side of the field was filled with pretty girls and foot ball enthusiasts who braved the rather cold north wind that blew all during the game. Not a few of the spectators wore blue and white. But once during the game was their college yell heard. Long before the game had ended shouts of praise were heard from even the most partisan of the wearers of the blue and gray, for Guion, left guard of the Carolina team. His running was nothing short of marvelous at times and on but one occasion did he fail to advance the pig skin after it had been put into his hands. Guion and big "Mike" Mahoney were the pillars of strength of their respective teams, both being called on at the most critical stages. Mahoney did most of the ground gaining for Georgetown and he was worked for all he was worth from the kick off.

North Carolina secured a touch down seven minutes after the game began; Collier pushed across the goal line after it had been carried almost the length of the field by successive runs by Guion, Collier and the backs, and a peculiar run by Guion and Pugh, who secured the ball after a fumble, and arm in arm dashed through the opposing line for thirty yards, although tackled by three or four of the Georgetown boys. Baskerville kicked an easy goal.

The first opening plays of the visiting team were fumbled by Stanley, the ball when snapped rolling along the ground.

It took Carolina sixteen minutes to score the next touch down, every inch of the way to the goal being fought for fiercely. Guion made several beautiful runs around the right end, during one of which Mahoney and four other Georgetowns failed to down him. In his next run he was tackled very high and when the referee had cleared away the debris, O'Brien's right cheek was badly cut, Guion and two others of his team had bloody noses, and nearly all of the players were spotted with their own or some one else's blood. Moore was pushed across the line and Baskerville failed on a rather difficult goal.

After another six minutes of play the ball was again rushed down to Georgetown's goal and Moore was carried over the line on the shoulders of the rushers. Baskerville kicked goal. Time was called for the first half with the ball in the centre of the field.

In the second half the Georgetown team was greatly strengthened by Carmody taking Smith's place at quarter. Carmody's interference was very fine and his appearance had the effect of greatly enlivening his players, and after twenty minutes of the very hardest kind of playing the ball was forced across the Carolina goal. Murphy missed an easy goal. Carolina retaliated by adding another touch down just before the end of the half. It was then very dark and Baskerville again failed the try at goal.

The final score stood 20 to 4.

The teams lined up as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA.	POSITION.	GEORGETOWN.
Merritt.	Right end.	Boyle
Baird.	Right tackle.	Nelson.
Collier.	Right guard.	Walsh.
Sharp.	Centre.	Bryant.
Guion.	Left Guard.	Davis.
Pugh.	Left tackle.	Callahan.
Gregory.	Left end.	Farley.
Stanley.	Quarter.	Smith, Carmody.
Stephens.	Left half.	Mahoney.
Moore.	Right half	Baker.
Baskerville.	Full.	Murphy.

Referee, Wells; umpire, Borroughs. Mr. Wells also acted as linesman. Time—30 minutes—halves.

Music and Bridges.

The Republican.

The majority of The Republic's readers have doubtless heard that it is possible to "fiddle a bridge down," or, in other words, that music will materially injure such structures. Persons who really believe that music will cause such vibrations in a bridge as to throw it from its foundation piers, if kept up for a sufficient length of time, cite the fact that when armies are marching, orders are given to stop the music before the troops reach the bridge, especially if the structure be one built on the suspension plan. But this is not done because there is any danger to the bridge on account of the vibrations caused by the music, but because the measured tread of a vast number of men keeping step would subject the structure to a greater strain than an irregular agitation. The reason of this is obvious: The bridge suffers least strain when at rest. When uniform throughout all its parts, motion acquires a momentum equal to the entire suspended weight multiplied by the velocity of such motion. This being the case it is clear that a uniform downward vibration will soon reach the breaking strain, while the same disturbing forces, acting irregularly, would counteract each other to a certain degree, and thus be far less trying.

Rev. Sabine Baring Gould, the author of the popular hymn, "Onward Christian Soldier," is at once a country parson, a country squire, a lord of the manor, a sermon writer, a student of comparative religion, a popular novelist and a poet. He has written fifty books, is deeply versed in mediæval myths and legends, and at the same time is in sympathy with modern life and progress. He is 60 years old, and lives in the beautiful old Elizabeth manor house at Lew Frenchard, where the Gould family have lived ever since the days of James I.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A QUEER NORTH CAROLINA RACE.

Are These Descendants of Members of the Lost Colony of Roanoke?

New York Sun.

There live in the swamps of Robeson county, North Carolina, a strange race of people. Their manners, customs and personal appearance are unlike those of any other race on the American continent. They live within themselves, and their intercourse with their neighbors, both white and colored, is limited to the extent which necessity demands. Among the citizens of the county they are called Portugese and mulattoes. They are neither. Recent investigations by antiquarians who have closely studied their characteristics, incline to the opinion that they are the descendants of the Croatan Indians and the lost colony of Roanoke Island.

It is an historical fact that on the arrival of the relief expedition fitted out by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Richard Grenville the colony planted on Roanoke Island a few months before had totally disappeared. Years afterwards, when the country had become sparsely settled by the English, and when the Tuscorora Indians were the dominant tribe, it was a tradition among them that in the interior there were white men who were members of a smaller tribe of Indians, and that these men possessed many of the gifts of the English. It is generally thought that when the English vessels sailed to England for supplies for the infant colony those left on Roanoke Island were too weak to defend themselves against the Croatan Indians, their nearest neighbors, and that in an incursion the men were killed and the women and children carried away into captivity.

Whatever may be the supposition, the fact, nevertheless, remains, that in this remote county of the old North State, there exists to-day a strange and peculiar people. Their associations have, in the main, been with those who, previous to the war were known in the Southern States as free negroes. They inter-married with these free negroes and the majority of them are more or less tinctured with African blood. This admixture, however, does not change their characteristics. There are among them certain families who have held aloof from such alliances and these occupy a position of superiority. While they are not, in the slightest sense, tribal in their government, they bow in implicit obedience to their rulers who are always members of these pure-blooded families. These pure bloods in personal appearance resemble the Portugese, but in every other characteristic they are more like the Indian. They are brave, generous, natural hunters, fine shots and very truthful. The swamps abound in game, such as bear, deer, ducks, turkeys and smaller animals and birds. They never forget an injury and treasure up their feelings of vengeance till they find a way to gratify it. They live in houses of peculiar architectural design resembling the "dug out" of the primitive Western settler.

A few years ago these people became a source of terror to their white neighbors. One of their principal men, Henry Berry Lowrey, organized a band of them and wrought as much crime in Robeson and the adjoining counties as did the James gang in its more extensive field of operations. This man, on account of a real or fancied wrong, waylaid and murdered a wealthy and influential white man, a Mr. Townsend. The horrors of an Indian war, except the scalping of the victims, followed. Women and children were killed as well as able-bodied men. No race was exempt. It was a war of extermination. Houses were burned, stock destroyed, and the country laid waste. After committing depredations, the band would return to the swamps, which are almost as impenetrable as the jungles of India. They are covered with dense underbrush, and only those familiar with their recesses are able to find the hidden paths that lead in to their depths. Lowery possessed considerable intellect, and, being familiar with every inch of the ground, showed himself an adept in the warfare. His second in command, Stephen Lowery, his uncle, was a capable lieutenant, and was often sent on a marauding expedition with a part of the command, while the chief would strike at a distant point.

This was continued for several years, and became so disastrous to that portion of the State that the Legislature passed an act granting amnesty to all the desperadoes except Henry Berry and Stephen Lowery, for whose capture or death a reward of $10,000 was offered. This action of the State had the desired effect and the war came to an end. What became of the leaders is not known. They were never captured, and no one ever claimed the reward for killing them. They disappeared, and their followers resumed the even tenor of their way.

The people are legal citizens of the United States, but seldom avail themselves of their privileges. They take no interest in either local or national affairs. They have fought against all efforts for their improvement, and live to-day the same lives their ancestors did.

Taxes and Taxation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Male servants are taxed in Great Britain and several other countries.

A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

The French people pay over $10,000,000 a year taxes on their windows.

Until about forty years ago, the Persian Government levied a tax on cats.

Germany pays $10,000,000 a year taxes on salt and $13,000,000 on sugar.

The taxes of the people of this country equal about $10 to each inhabitant.

The capitation or poll tax is believed to have been the earliest form of taxation.

Almost all the Turkish taxes are farmed out, and the resulting corruption is very great.

The Bridge to Paradise.

Al Sirat is the name of an imaginary bridge between the earth and the Mohammedan Paradise. It is not so wide as a spider's thread, and those laden with sin fall over into the abyss below. Just so narrow is the bridge between health and illness, and many there are who fall into the abyss of chronic invalidism, solely from the fact that they do not know what to do to get well. For so many women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved an invaluable boon. For prolapsus, inflammation of the uterus, suppressions and all diseases arising therefrom, it is truly unequaled in its powers of cure.

NORTH CAROLINA VOTE IN 1892.

COUNTIES.	Elias Carr.	David M. Furches.	Wyatt P. Exum.	James M. Templeton.
Alamance,	1738	1199	422	109
Alexander,	587	436	385	29
Alleghany,	814	328	1	2
Anson,	1348	263	283	....
Ashe,	1390	1461	107	....
Beaufort,	1919	1510	604	89
Bertie,	1698	1322	369	3
Bladen,	1292	904	546	....
Brunswick,	767	140	745	....
Buncombe,	3584	3140	23	334
Burke,	1425	1075	222	12
Cabarrus,	1442	620	825	37
Caldwell,	1193	582	285	13
Camden,	496	499	95	1
Carteret,	1244	550	234	4
Caswell,	951	1498	453	3
Catawba,	1743	665	889	71
Chatham,	1609	372	2240	78
Cherokee,	687	804	37	19
Chowan,	679	793	851	....
Clay,	373	253	83	....
Cleveland,	1799	600	977	7
Columbus,	1618	755	648	....
Craven,	1483	1657	249	4
Cumberland,	2389	1001	1436	21
Currituck,	820	386	106	3
Dare,	332	331	....	1
Davidson,	1928	1830	424	80
Davie,	738	1073	231	15
Duplin,	1502	970	817	1
Durham,	1500	1233	679	101
Edgecombe,	1760	1074	580	....
Forsyth,	2903	2377	453	7
Franklin,	1786	890	1398	4
Gaston,	1634	1146	379	24
Gates,	889	545	372	....
Graham,	323	260	6	....
Granville,	1406	1589	505	5
Greene,	1035	567	239	....
Guilford,	2815	2500	406	248
Halifax,	3328	1124	593	3
Harnett,	1242	567	657	20
Haywood,	1507	949	49	62
Henderson,	842	1172	75	23
Hertford,	665	867	149	2
Hyde,	864	14	716	1
Iredell,	2274	1500	635	50
Jackson,	966	576	164	4
Johnson,	3145	917	557	....
Jones,	659	307	371	1
Lenoir,	1426	943	475	4
Lincoln,	992	563	453	13
Macon,	850	520	229	9
Madison,	1135	1805	118	....
Martin,	1485	1009	346	3
McDowell,	1062	732	64	10
Mecklenburg,	3887	1961	550	113
Mitchell,	714	1311	32	....
Montgomery,	988	834	202	10
Moore,	1693	1373	750	17
Nash,	1081	347	1348	1
New Hanover,	2447	1326	187	....
Northampton,	1455	1027	819	38
Onslow,	1177	298	477	....
Orange,	1117	875	804	8
Pamlico,	497	413	398	3
Pasquotank,	869	1216	187	10
Pender,	901	957	132	....
Perquimans,	521	816	285	....
Person,	1259	1404	319	....
Pitt,	2083	1123	1444	29
Polk,	507	563	....	....
Randolph,	2113	1870	535	305
Richmond,	1740	1074	469	....
Robeson,	2270	1121	1129	....
Rockingham,	1881	1881	905	15
Rowan,	2327	848	787	44
Rutherford,	1799	1550	254	5
Sampson,	1370	1266	1585	22
Stanly,	1079	270	221	24
Stokes,	1230	1570	191	6
Surry,	1998	1683	47	13
Swain,	580	395	185	31
Transylvania,	522	506	6	....
Tyrrell,	248	275	241	....
Union,	1827	475	851	6
Vance,	930	1301	838	5
Wake,	3792	1673	3035	116
Warren,	802	1295	944	....
Washington,	576	423	414	4
Watauga,	928	829	94	6
Wayne,	2283	1580	964	35
Wilkes,	1755	1921	116	15
Wilson,	2032	406	1277	1
Yadkin,	1044	1234	163	41
Yancey,	917	601	146	....
Total,	135519	94684	47840	2457

Religion in British India.

According to the census of 1891 the population of British India and the native States was 277,223,431, an increase of 34,000,000 in ten years. Of these according to religion there were 207,731,757 Hindoos, 57, 321,164, Mohammedans, 9,820,467 aboriginals, 7,131,361 Buddhists, 2,294,380 Christians, 1,907,833 Sikhs, 1,416,638 Jains, 89,904 Paris, 17,194 Jews and 42,763 of other religions. Of the Chiistian population 1,314 263 were certified to be Roman Catholics, and the remainder 969,117 with the exception of a few hundred Syriacs, etc., Protestants.

Victims of youthful follies suffering from nervous debility, lack of self-confidence, impaired memory, and kindred symptoms, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials, sent in a plain sealed envelope. Address. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

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Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine. Yours truly,

MRS. M. WOOD, Ringwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership under the name of MACRAE & MARSH, offer their services to the public as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

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J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

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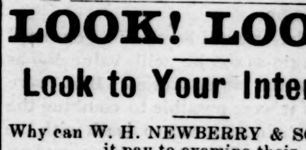
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



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Nearly all persons who went to Texas in an early day had lands granted to their heirs. Any attorney having legal directories can tell you as to L. Fulton.

N. A. SINCLAIR, of Fayetteville, N. C., will act as my agent in your county. 10--25 tf

THE NEILL McQUEEN LANDS FOR SALE.

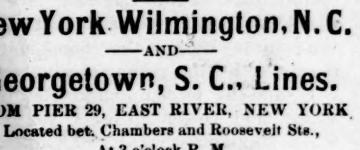
Under an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made September 25th, 1894, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, November 19th, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., all the lands of the late Neill McQueen subject to the Homestead rights of his children and the dower of his widow, viz:

No. 1. The Utley Residence on Haymount.
2. 190 acres in Gray's Creek. See Kirkpatrick's deed; Book L, No. 3, page 238.
3. 125 acres in Gray's Creek See Johnson's deed; Book E, No. 4, page 158.
4. 3½ acres in Gray's Creek. See Williamson deed, April 10th, 1879.
5. 357 acres in Beaver Dam. See Culbreth's deed; Book E, No. 4, page 225.
6. 252 acres in Gray's Creek. See Devane's deed; Book H, No. 3, pago 3'.
The above six tracts are subject to dower and Homestead rights.
7. 147 acres in Gray's Creek. See Turlington's deed; Book L, No. 3, page 411.
8. 30 acres in Gray's Creek. See Register's deed Book O. No. 3, page 50'.
9. 6½ acres on Big Rockfish. See Hall's deed, August 18th, 1868.
10. Store Lot in Red Springs, Robeson County. See McArthur's deed; Book FFF, page 509.
11. 50 acres in Gray's Creek. See Wilson's deed; Book L, No. 3, page 453.
12. 120 acres in Gray's Creek. See Hollingsworth's deed, October 3rd, 1871. Only one-half interest in.
13. 52 acres in Rockfish. See Gainey's deed 23rd January, 1886.
14. 731 acres in Gray's Creek. See Peter McQueen's deed; Book E, No. 4, page 130.
15. 40 acres in Gray's Creek. See Rose's deed; Book D, No. 4. page 410.
16. 330 acres in Rockfish See Alderman's deed March 5th, 1870.
17. One Lot in Red Springs, Robeson County. See Buie's deed; Book GGG, page 205.
18. 50 acres in Gray's Creek. See Register deed Book V, No. 3, page 176.
19. One Lot in Red Springs. See Buie's deed; Book GGG, page 207.
20. 33 acres in Rockfish, near Marvin church.
21. 50 acres in Robeson County. See Pitman's deed March 5th, 1879.
22 75 acres in Moore County, known as the Burns place.
23. 103 acres in Gray's Creek, See Kerchner's deed August 20th, 1878.
24. 200 acres in Gray's Greek. See Bordeaux's deed of Mortgage 9th November, 1878.
25. 77 acres in Robeson County. See Haye's deed May 5th, 1883.
26. 1,0 0 acres, less 270, in Gray's Creek. See Peter McQueen's deed December 3rd 1887, and any other lands of the said Neill McQueen.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months; title to be reserved till all the purchase money is paid.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Commissioner.

Oct. 17, 1894.



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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 15, 1894.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

CARRY OUT THE PLEDGES.

We have once or twice quoted the reply of Senator Vance to the reporter who asked him at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York, shortly before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, if he thought the Chicago platform plėdges should be carried out. "Yes," answered the great Senator, "*every one* of them." We are again reminded of this on reading the last paragraph of our Washington letter, elsewhere printed. Our correspondent says he has "excellent reasons for the belief that the [President's forthcoming] message will deal very vigorously with tariff reform and will make it perfectly plain that the President believes the defeat of the democratic party was not for what was done in that direction by Congress, but for what was not done." That is, as far as it goes, most true. It is, however, also true that the party lost its great opportunity when it omitted to strike the tariff reform question when the iron was hot—that is to say, just as soon after the inauguration as the immediately necessary changes in the personnel of the government's officials permitted the convening of Congress in extra session. Flushed with their unprecedented victory, won chiefly upon this very issue of tariff reform, and with ranks unbroken by dissensions over the silver question, the party could have passed a revenue tariff with a whoop by June of '93. Before the opening of the campaign just closed in disaster, the people would have found ample cause, in fifteen months' settled and beneficent operation of a low tariff, for praising the authors of so much good. The tariff thus disposed of, the other pledges of the platform would have claimed attention as demanded by Vance: so that not only would the bank tax have been repealed, but (the international monetary conference of '92 having failed to act upon the silver question as contingently provided for in the platform) Congress—the *American* Congress, which only is charged with the legislation known to an American national party—would have attended to the other alternative method laid down in the platform command to restore silver to equal privileges with gold at the mints. Instead of this, a legion of devils seemed to have possessed the party leadership; the then paramount question of the tariff was thrust aside, and the party rent in twain by an attempt to legislate on that other party question of silver by combinations outside of party lines. Is it any wonder that, the vital principle of party cohesion being thus trampled upon, a shining example of contempt for the trammels of party lines being thus set, every local interest in the land should have bred a free lance when the tariff was at last taken up?

These observations are not in the nature of afterthoughts. Many, very many, of the Democracy's best men made them in advance of the doing of the mischief. Vance, in that famous prediction which so picturesquely described the action of the Democratic hosts if their servants should fail to redeem the solemn pledges made in Democracy's name, foretold the very fate which has overtaken us to-day. It is not too late, even yet, to heed his advice. We have over three months of power still left to us. Repeal the bank tax; pass a free coinage bill, as commanded by the Chicago platform—which has also made Congress the judge of what may be the "safeguards of legislation"—and, with a party organization that will serve the party, in preference to a part of the party, Democracy will sweep the country in 1896 as surely as effect follows cause.

A TARIFF LESSON.

American high tariffs stimulated cotton and wheat production in other nations where the absence of tariffs enabled the European manufacturing nations to trade freely. The effect is described in the lingo of the political economists as the yielding by America to Europe of the "neutral markets." The "neutral" markets are the savage markets of Africa proper and of the "South Seas," and the semi-civilized markets of Egypt, South America, &c., where but little more than raw material is produced. The getting of raw material from these benighted regions and then returning it to them in the manufactured state at the enormous profit that remains in the hands of the manufacturing nation and in the hands of the transportation companies (usually belonging to the manufacturing nation), is what the OBSERVER has beenin the habit of describing as "the plundering of the heathen." Great Britain, for example, has become the richest nation the world has ever known because her free trade has enabled her to do this plundering with the greatest effect. Our Northern friends took the opposite view. They believed in creating what they called a 'home market' for American made goods and American grown wheat and cotton. We all know the result. That policy has put the cotton and wheat growing sections of our country into the same relative position to the manufacturing section as Africa, South America and the "South Seas" bear to England. We have the blessings of a "home market" with a vengeance. Because the "home market" is enjoyed by the manufacturing section only, and the foreign market left to the wheat and cotton growers, the riches which England secures for all her people is with us reserved for the favored manufacturers. As soon as these get rich enough they drift into railroading, then into mere coupon clippers. So, along with the *home* market the plundering of the heathen becomes a *home* industry!

That is to say, our high tariff has diverted our plundering of the heathen from the real heathen to our own people, so that only a part of us become rich—notwithstanding the fact that in this new world all started out in the race of life upon nearly equal terms; whereas in England, where pauperism and all the inherited disabilities of centuries of despotism existed, free trade, adopted in 1843, has been daily lessening the percentage of pauperism and the difference between rich and poor.

WHERE LIFE IS CHEAP.

Says the Atlanta Constitution:

Three Chinamen were recently arrested in New York and ordered to be deported. It seems that they deserted from the Chinese army and came to this country, where they have succeeded in accumulating a considerable sum of money.

Now the penalty for desertion in China is death, but these three prisoners are not at all alarmed. They claim that under the laws of China a man of means is allowed to hire somebody to be executed in his place.

The proxy plan of executing a criminal is worked in this way: When a well-to-do man is condemned to death he hunts up a poor devil of a coolie and makes a bargain with him. The substitute is allowed his liberty until the day of execution, and his employer has him watched so that he cannot escape, for if the coolie should not turn up at the appointed time the principal would have to suffer the penalty.

Of course this system is very convenient for rich criminals, and the poverty-stricken wretches who sell their lives seem to be perfectly satisfied. These people have no sense of the value of human life, and a poor man thinks that he has made a good trade when he binds himself to die for another man, and receives enough cash in hand to enable him to enjoy a frolic for a few weeks. A coolie who has sold himself in this manner buys fine clothes and plunges into all the dissipations that he is able to pay for. On the day of his execution he presents himself with a smiling face and leaps into eternity, congratulating himself upon having tasted all the sweets of good fortune and happiness at the close of his career.

If the Chinese with their utter disregard of death ever become a well disciplined and warlike nation they will make splendid soldiers. All that handicaps them now is their backward civilization.

If the Chinese ever become "civilized," and then a "well-disciplined and warlike nation," as we understand the terms, they would cease to hold life cheap. Under our Western civilization, the oriental peasantry—whether coolie of China, or ryot of India—would undergo complete transformation as they emerged from slavery into the condition of participants in the government of their country. To one who has not seen the oriental in his native land, it is impossible to imagine his hopeless, abject and altogether wretched life. Who ever saw a Hindu peasant smile? There is no sense of present enjoyment in his daily life. But who ever saw a Hindu peasant hurry of his own motion, or as if moved by expectation? The sense of expectation is dulled or banished entirely because he has no hope; and he has no hope because an inheritance of misery through many centuries, and the endurance of misery in his own person from birth to death, have stripped life of even the contemplation of enjoyment. If he misses a railway train, he drops in his tracks and waits, unmoved, the coming of the next one twenty-four hours after. It is one more of his wretched days consumed. If he is threshed by his master, he makes his picturesque salaam and, in his solemn way, signifies his thanks to the human agency that has put one more of the disagreeable concomitants of life behind him. What old soldier of the Confederacy does not recall with a shudder the indifference to death which grew upon him as the misery of *his* wretched life increased towards the last months of the long war? But the Confederate soldier started out with the highest civilization back of him, and he grew to be indifferent to death only when the stress of war reduced him to a condition analogous to that of the oriental in the oriental's normal condition.

When the oriental becomes as civilized as the anglo-saxon he will value life as highly as the anglo-saxon. If it were not so—if it were possible to combine the Chinaman's indifference to death with the civilization necessary to evolve a modern army—there would be little chance for the rest of the world of escape from subjugation, against his four hundred millions.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Republican gains in the West are largely due to the anti-silver record of the Democrats in Congress and the silver overtures made in the Western Republican platforms of this year.

* * *

North Carolina is the only one of the real Confederate States that has gone astray in this election. (Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri were not with us during the war.) Vance was the idol of the people of North Carolina.

* * *

Free silver Bland has been defeated, it is true; but, swinging far to the other hand, we find that W. L. Wilson, Holman, Springer, Amos Cummings and lots of other Democrats who voted for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill, are buried under great majorities.

* * *

Georgia adopted a silver platform and ran a silver candidate for Governor, and elected a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. Alabama democracy forced an anti-free-silver candidate upon the State, and has lost one Democratic seat in Congress and saved the others (if they are saved) by the skin of her teeth.

* * *

The Northern Populists fared badly in the late election. They lost a Congressman, each, in California, Colorado (where also a Republican succeeds Populist Governor Waite,) Minnesota and Nebraska, and four in Kansas (including Jerry Simpson and adding the defeat of Governor Lewelling.)

* * *

It is the impudence of the Atlanta Journal (which, by the way, has done more injury to the Democracy than any other paper in the South) in claiming the result of the elections as an anti-silver victory, that compels real Democrats to begin a new silver war. It is, however, perhaps as well that the issue be forced at once, and to that extent that un-Democratic paper deserves Democratic thanks.

* * *

Don't let it slip from your mind that the result in North Carolina shows no special gain in the aggregate of the Republican and Populist vote over 1892. If Vance had lived, the particular kind of fusion that took place could have been prevented. The happening of certain things forced it. The great majority against the Democrats results from the stay-at-home Democratic element superadded to the 13,000 majority which the fusionists brought over from 1892. It is plain, now—what anti-ostrich people knew before—that we were really whipped in 1892.

DETAILS OF THE ELECTION.

ALABAMA.

Eight Democratic Congressmen have been elected in Alabama by reduced pluralities, and one Populist—M. W. Howard, who has defeated Denson (Dem.), in the Seventh District. The Populists will contest the Third and Fifth Districts and the Republicans the Fourth and Ninth Districts in the House.

Elated by the strength shown by them in the election the Kolbites purpose to organize a Legislature and elect a Senator to contest the seat of Senator Morgan, who will be re-elected by the Democratic Legislature chosen at the time of the State election.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas has elected a solidly Democratic delegation to Congress by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 6,000. The present delegation, also solidly Democratic, was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,443 to 14,668.

CALIFORNIA.

The Republicans appear to have obtained control of the Legislature by 10 majority on joint ballot, insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Perkins.

Six Republicans and one Democrat have been elected to Congress. The delegation in the present House stands: Democrats, 4; Republicans, 2; Populist, 1.

James H. Budd (Dem.) has been elected Governor by 3,000 plurality. California is the only Northern State which has given a Democratic plurality.

COLORADO.

Colorado repudiated "Bloody Bridles" Waite and the Populist State Government by giving McIntyre (Rep.) for Governor a plurality over Waite estimated at 19,000. Waite ran behind his ticket 2,000 votes. Arapahoe County, in which Denver is situated, gave McIntyre a plurality of 15,199. Waite's plurality in 1892 was 6,816.

The Republicans claim the Legislature, which will elect a successor of Senator Wolcott (Rep.) by a majority of 16 on joint ballot.

One Populist and one Republican Congressman were elected. Colorado has two Populists in the present House. Lafe Pence was defeated.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republicans have elected Coffin Governor by 10,908 majority and 15,609 plurality in a total vote of 145,850. The majority of Morris (Dem.) for Governor in 1892 was 995 in a total vote of 164,579.

Four Republican Congressmen were elected by pluralities ranging from 4,029 in the Third District to 6,834 in the Second. The present Congressional delegation stands: Democrats, 3; Republican, 1. The pluralities of the Democratic Congressmen elected in 1892 were 562 in the First District, 2,852 in the Second, and 2,210 in the Fourth.

The next Legislature will be composed as follows: Senate—Republicans, 23; Democrat, 1. House (estimated)—Republicans, 200; Democrats, 62. The last Senate was tied politically, and in the House there were 137 Republicans, 114 Democrats and one Prohibitionist.

Every county in the State has elected a Republican Sheriff.

DELAWARE.

Republicans carried their State, Congressional and county tickets and elected a majority of six on joint ballot in the Legislature, which will elect a Republican to suceed Senator Higgins. The Republican majority in the State is 1,200.

The sitting Congressman from Delaware is a Democrat, and the Legislature elected in 1893 was strongly Democratic.

FLORIDA.

Two Democratic Congressmen were elected in Florida, making no change.

GEORGIA.

Georgia elected a solidly Democratic delegation to Congress, making no change.

IDAHO.

The State went Republican, electing the Republican State ticket, a Republican Congressman and a Republican Legislature. A Republican United States Senator will succeed Shoup, (Rep.)

ILLINOIS.

Illinois's Legislature is Republican by a very large majority, insuring a Republican successor of Senator Cullom. Senator Cullom, George R. Davis, late Director General of the World's Fair, ex-Congressman W. E. Mason and George S. Willitt are candidates for the Senatorship. The late Illinois Legislature was Democratic in both houses and by 10 on joint ballot.

The Republicans have elected a solid delegation to Congress for the first time in the history of Illinois. The present delegation stands: Eleven Democrats, eleven Republicans.

The Republican State ticket received about 100,000 plurality. The normal Republican majority in Illinois is about 20,000. In 1892 Cleveland received 26,993 plurality.

INDANA.

Indiana elected a Republican State Treasurer by 40,000 or 50,000 plurality. The Democrats elected Matthews Governor in 1892 by 6,976 plurality.

A solid Republican delegation was elected to Congress. The delegation in the present House stands: Democrats, 11; Republicans, 2. Among the Democrats slain are "Watch Dog" Holman and William D. Bynum.

IOWA.

Iowa elected the Republican State ticket by about 70,000 plurality. Last year the Republicans elected Jackson Governor by 32,210 plurality.

Ten Republican Congressmen were elected, and the one district now represented by a Democrat is claimed by the Republicans.

KANSAS.

The Populists were routed in Kansas, Gov. Lewelling being defeated for re election by Morrill, the Republican candidate. Morrill's majority is placed at 30,000.

The Republicans will have a majority of thirty-five on joint ballot in the Legislature, which will elect a Republican to succeed Martin (Dem.) in the United States Senate.

Seven Republicans and one Populist—Baker—were elected to Congress. Jerry Simpson was defeated. The present delegation stands: Populists, 5; Republicans 3.

The State voted down the proposition to grant the suffrage to women.

KENTUCKY.

The Republicans made gains in Kentucky and elected three of the eleven Congressmen, a gain of two. In the Ashlan district Owens, Dem., received a pluralit d of 436. Judge Denny, his Republican opponent, will contest his seat on the ground that frauds were committed by the Democrats.

LOUISIANA.

Full returns from Louisiana give the Democrats all of the six Congressmen. The Republicans and planters are gathering evidence of frauds in the First, Second and Third Districts with a view to contesting in the House the seat of Meyer, Buck and Price. The present Congressional delegation is solidly Democratic.

MARYLAND.

Three Democratic and three Republican Congressmen were elected. Maryland has in the present House six Democratic Representatives.

The total of the Republican vote cast in the Congressional districts exceeds the total of the Democratic vote by 2,955.

The total registration in the State exceeded that of 1892, but the vote cast was much smaller than in 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts was carried by the Republicans by about 65,000 plurality. Boston, the stronghold of the Democrats, gave Russell (Dem.), for Governor, only 3,112 plurality. Last year it gave Russell nearly 10,000. Greenhalge's plurality in the State in that year was 35,697. Greenhalge's plurality this year is the largest that Massachusetts has given any candidate since 1874, when Grant received 74,300.

Only one Democratic Congressman out of a total of thirteen was elected. A Democratic loss of three. Fitzgerald (Dem.) was elected by 1,916 plurality in the Ninth District, which in 1892 gave O'Neil (Dem.) a plurality of 5,832.

MICHIGAN.

Gov. Rich appears to have been reelected by a plurality of 100,000, nearly twice as large as the largest plurality heretofore recorded for Governor in the State. The Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor ran about 50,000 behind Rich.

A solid Republican delegation to Congress was elected, and apparently a solid Republican Legislature, which will choose two United States Senators.

The present delegation to Congress stands: Republicans, 7; Democrats 5.

MINNESOTA.

In Minnesota the Republicans elected their entire State ticket. Nelson's plurality for Governor is about 50,000. The Republicans will have a majority of 93 on joint ballot in the Legislature, which insures a Republican successor of Senator Washburn.

The delegation to the next House is solidly Republican. The present delegation stands: Republicans, 4; Democrats, 2; Populist, 1.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi elected a solid delegation to Congress, making no change.

MISSOURI.

The Republican State ticket was elected by about 5,000 plurality, and a Republican majority of the Legislature on joint ballot was chosen. The Democrats elected a majority of the Senate. No Senatorship is at stake.

Only three Democratic Congressmen were elected, a Democratic loss of eleven. Dockery, Tarsney and Cobb are the lucky three. "Silver Dick" Bland was defeated. There was Democratic revolt in every part of the State.

MONTANA.

Montana went strongly Republican on State, Legislative and Congressional tickets. The Republican Legislature will name two United States Senators.

NEBRASKA.

Holcom, fusion candidate for Governor was elected by 2,372 plurality over Majors (Rep.) The Republicans carried the remainder of the State ticket and have got control of the Legislature, which will elect Senator Manderson's successor. The Congressional delegation to the next House will stand: Republican, 5; Populist, 1. The present delegation stands: Democrat, 1; Republican, 3; Populist, 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire has elected a Republican Governor by about 12,324; a Council solidly Republican; a Legislature almost solidly Republican, and two Republican Congressmen. It is claimed that the Democrats have not elected a single county officer in the State. The normal Republican majority in New Hampshipe is about 3,000.

NEW JERSEY.

A Republican plurality of between 46,000 and 50,000 in the State is indicated by the latest New Jersey returns.

Eight Republican Congressmen were elected to succeed six Democrats and two Republicans in the present House by pluralities ranging from 1,100 in the Seventh to 12,444 in the First District.

Both branches of the Legislature, which will elect Senator McPherson's successor, are almost solidly Republican. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 63.

NEW YORK.

The plurality of Morton (Rep.) for Governor over Hill (Dem.) is made by late returns 153,838 in a total vote of 1,183,586. Saxton runs behind Morton, but the exact figures cannot be given. The Prohibition vote for Governor was 12,359, the Populist vote 5,202 and the Socialist Labor vote 8,217. Lockwood ran ahead of Hill in Albany and Chemung.

The constitutional amendments were carried.

In the city of New York the plurality of Strong for Mayor is 42,265. The Board of Aldermen will stand; Republicans, 18; Tammany, 12.

Brooklyn cast a small majority for consolidation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Democrats have lost nearly everything in North Carolina, including the two United States Senators. The Populists and Republicans fused and elected their State ticket by an estimated plurality of 20,000. The fusionists will have, it is estimated, a majority of 20 on joint ballot in the Legislature, which is to elect successors of Senators Ransom and Jarvis, Dem.

The Democrats concede the loss of six Congressional districts. The delegation in the present House stands; Democrats, 8, Republicans, 1. There will be 12 Democrats, 16 Republicans and 21 Populists in the Senate—in the House there will be 41 Democrats, about 32 Republicans and 47 Populists.

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota has elected Allin (Rep.) Governor over Kinter (Dem.,) and Wallace (Pop.) by 7,000 plurality. Gov. Shortridge, fusion candidate, was elected in 1892 by 1,759 majority over Burke (Rep.)

Congressman Johnson (Rep.) has been re-elected by an increased plurality over Muir (fusion) and Reeve (Ind.)

The Republicans have carried the Legislature. The last Legislature also was Republican.

OHIO.

The Republican plurality for Taylor, for Secretary of State, is estimated by chairman Dick, of the Republican State Committee, at 133,910. McKinley's plurality in 1893 was 85,993.

Chairman Dick concedes the election of Serg and Layton, Democratic candidates for Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts respectively. The Congressional delegation in the next house will stand: Republicans, 21; Democrats, 2. The delegation in the present house stands: Republicans, 10; Democrats, 11.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania rolled up a majority of 235,000 in round numbers for the Republican State ticket.

The new Congressional delegation stands: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 1—a Democratic loss of nine seats.

TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Legislature, which will elect a successor of Senator Harris (Dem.,) is believed to be Democratic on joint ballot by 34 majority. The Legislature of 1893 was Democratic by 56 majority on joint ballot.

Late returns indicate the re-election of Evans (Rep.) for Governor. The Democrats claim the election of Turney by 400. His plurality in 1892 was 26,618. The remainder of the Democratic ticket seems to be elected.

The delegation to the next House will stand: Democrats, 6; Republicans, 4. The delegation in the present House stands: Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2.

RHODE ISLAND.

Melville Bull, (Rep.) was elected to Congress in the First District by 4,111 majority, and W. O. Arnold in the Second Distsict by 4,704. Rhode Island to-day has two Democratic Representatives, both elected by pluralities of less than 1,000.

TEXAS.

The Populists caused the landslide in Texas. The Democrats will not have more than eight Congressmen. The Populists will have four, and Noonan (Rep.) is elected.

The overwhelming majority of Texas has disappeared and the candidates on the State ticket will go in by 40,000 majority. The Legislature is probably Democratic, but the Populists are even talking of that.

WASHINGTON.

Washington re-elects its two Congressmen by increased Republican majorities, and the Legislature, which will elect a Senator to fill a vacancy, will be Republican on joint ballot by 23.

TERRITORIES.

New Mexico has elected a Republican Legislature and has chosen T. B. Catron (Rep.) delegate to Congress by about 1,700 majority. The present delegate is a Democrat.

Arizona appears to have elected N. O. Murphy (Rep.) delegate to Congress by 400 plurality. The Republicans probably will control the lower House of the Territorial Legislature by a majority of one. The present Delegate to Congress is a Democrat, and the Democrats controlled the Legislature elected in 1893.

Utah has elected a Republican Legislature and a Republican Delegate to Congres (Cannon) over Rowlins, (Dem.,) the sitting delegate.

Oklahoma has elected a Republican Legislature and has re-elected Flynn (Rep.) Delegate to Congress.

HOW THE PARTIES STAND.

IN THE SENATE.

States.	53rd Congress. Dem.	Rep.	Pop	54th Congress. Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Arkansas,	2	0	0	2	0	0
California,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Colorado,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Connecticut,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Delaware,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Florida,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Georgia,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Idaho,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Illinois,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Indiana,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Iowa,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Kansas,	1	0	1	0	1	1
Kentucky	2	0	0	2	0	0
Louisiana,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Maine,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Maryland,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Michigan,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Minnesota,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Mississippi,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Missouri,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Montana,	0	1*	0	0	2	0
Nebraska,	0	1	1	0	1	1
Nevada,	0	0	2	0	0	2
New Hampshire,	0	2	0	0	2	0
New Jersey,	2	0	0	1	1	0
New York,	2	0	0	2	0	0
North Carolina,	2	0	0	0	1	1
North Dakota,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ohio,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Oregon,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Rhode Island,	0	2	0	0	2	0
South Carolina,	2	0	0	2	0	0
South Dakota,	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tennessee,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Texas,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Vermont,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Virginia,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Washington,	0	1*	0	0	2	0
West Virginia,	2	0	0	1	1	0
Wisconsin,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Wyoming	0	1*	0	0	2	0
Totals,	44	36	5	39	43	6

*One vacancy.

IN THE HOUSE.

States.	53rd Congress. Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	54th Congress. Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama,	9	0	0	8	0	1
Arkansas,	6	0	0	6	0	0
California,	4	2	1	1	6	0
Colorado,	0	0	2	0	1	1
Connecticut,	3	1	0	0	4	0
Delaware,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Florida,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Georgia,	11	0	0	11	0	0
Idaho,	0	1	0	0	1	0
Illinois,	11	11	0	0	22	0
Indiana,	11	2	0	0	13	0
Iowa,	1	10	0	0	11	0
Kansas,	0	3	5	0	7	1
Kentucky,	10	1	0	6	5	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0	6	0	0
Maine,	0	4	0	0	4	0
Maryland,	6	0	0	3	3	0
Massachusetts,	4	9	0	1	12	0
Michigan,	5	7	0	0	12	0
Minnesota,	2	4	1	0	7	0
Mississippi,	7	0	0	7	0	0
Missouri,	14	1	0	3	12	0
Montana,	0	1	0	0	1	0
Nebraska,	1	3	2	0	5	1
Nevada,	0	0	1	0	[illegible]	0
New Hampshire,	0	2	0	0	2	0
New Jersey,	6	2	0	0	8	0
New York,	19	15	0	5	29	0
North Carolina,	8	1	0	3	1	5
North Dakota,	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ohio,	11	10	0	2	19	0
Oregon,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania	10	20	0	1	29	0
Rhode Island,	2	0	0	0	2	0
South Carolina,	6	1	0	7	0	0
South Dakota,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Tennessee,	8	2	0	6	4	0
Texas,	13	0	0	8	1	4
Vermont,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Virginia,	10	0	0	9	1	0
Washington,	0	2	0	0	2	0
West Virginia,	4	0	0	0	4	0
Wisconsin,	6	4	0	0	10	0
Wyoming,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals,	218	126	12	95	248	13

Ransom as a Factor in the Election.

Charlotte Observer.]

It looks as if our Old Man here in the State would have to pull his cuffs down in Northampton hereafter. He can stand it if North Carolina can. He is the biggest farmer in the State, and politics has lost him a great deal more than he has made out of it. We violate confidence in saying it, but we are going to say, all the same, that he put the proceeds of the sale of 200 bales of five cent cotton in the hands of Chairman Pou for the prosecution of the late campaign, and went down in his clothes for cash besides for campaign purposes, in addition to paying all the expenses of his own canvass. More than half of the State money that Chairman Pou had was given him by Senator Ransom out of his own pocket. It is too late, we apprehend, to save his Senatorial seat, but it is not too late, we hope, to do this modest and much-maligned North Carolinian justice.

Washington Note.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1894.

President Cleveland is now working upon his annual message to Congress, which is expected to be quite long this year. While not caring to make the positive statement, I have excellent reasons for the belief that the message will deal very vigorously with tariff reform and will make it perfectly plain that the President believes the defeat of the democratic party was not for what was done in that direction by congress, but for what was not done, and will urge in no uncertain language that the omissions of the last session be partially made up at the coming session, by the passing of the free raw material bills by the Senate which were passed by the House at the last session. It is not believed that anything that the President can say will cause the Senate to pass those bills, because the democratic Senators who struck the free raw material features, with the exception of wool, out of the original Wilson bill will not vote for them; but the President can at least put himself on record as still believing, in common with most democrats, that the pledges upon which the party was put into power two years ago ought to be kept before the party loses control of Congress, and I believe he will do it.

N. A. McLean, Esq.

Robesonian.

Our distinguished townsman, Mr. N. A. McLean, though defeated, has reason to be proud of the vote he received all over the district. He was the only Democrat who carried Cumberland county. We stated last week that he led the local ticket nearly everywhere, and led the judicial ticket in the district from 1000 to 1500 votes.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and this is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

One Cent to Get Well.

If you are suffering with any skin or blood disease, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Old Sores, General Debility, etc., write on a postal card to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of wonderful cures free. This book will point the way to speedy recovery. Botanic Blood Balm is manufactured after a long tested prescription of an eminent physician, and is the best building-up and blood-purifying medicine in the world. Price $1.00 for large bottle. For sale by druggists. See advertisement elsewhere.--*Adv.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LOST, on the 7th inst., between Haymount and the postoffice, a Walking Stick with celluloid handle. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the stick at my residence on Haymount. MRS. J. M. EVANS.

WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY IS HEADQUARTERS for FINEST FRUIT of all kinds.

MALAGA GRAPES, PEARS, BANANAS, APples, Oranges, Figs, Apricots, Peaches, at WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY.

GET A FREE SAMPLE OF CAROLINA BAKING POWDER at HORNE'S DRUG STORE. If compared with other brands it will be found equal to the best of them and *lower in price.*

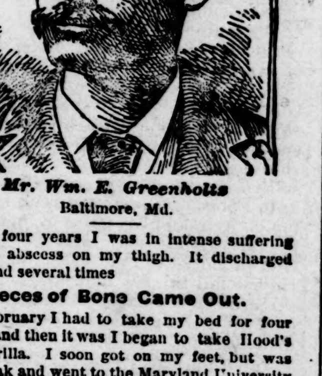
HAVING BEEN PLACED ON THE JOBBING list of COLGATE & Co., I can afford to sell their line of excellent Soaps at very reasonable prices at wholesale or retail.
H. R. HORNE, Druggist.

TRY OUR EXCELLENT GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. H. R. HORNE.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

Blood Poison

After Approach of Death, New Life by Taking Hood's.



Mr. Wm. E. Greenholts
Baltimore, Md.

"For four years I was in intense suffering with an abscess on my thigh. It discharged freely and several times

Pieces of Bone Came Out.

Last February I had to take my bed for four weeks, and then it was I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I soon got on my feet, but was very weak and went to the Maryland University hospital, where they said my trouble was chronic blood poisoning and gave me little hope. I returned home and continued taking Hood's. I have used six bottles and the abscess has entirely disappeared, and I have been in

Fine Health Ever Since.

I know if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should be in my grave. I have gained in weight from 147 a year ago to 170 pounds to-day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for it all." WM. E. GREENHOLTZ, 1812 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Rear Hotel LaFayette
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

M. McI MATTHEWS, - - MANAGER.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL.
An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months,
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country.

FOR SALE.

ONE 50 SAW "BROWN" COTTON GIN.
ONE 50 SAW "PRATT" COTTON GIN.
ONE 50 SAW "STANDARD" COTTON GIN.
ONE 10 H. P. ENGINE.
ONE 20 H. P. ENGINE.
ONE 60 H. P. ENGINE.
ONE 20 H. P. BOILER.
ONE 25 H. P. BOILER.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
Carolina Machine Company,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,
ESTABLISHED 1866.

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS.
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES.
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES,
MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES
FOR SALE CHEAP,
AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS
HARDWARE STORE.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.
MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING
Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.
WALTER WATSON.
☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Avenue and 58th Street,
NEW YORK.
$3 per day and up. American Plan.
Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.
TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.
THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.
H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

WE HAVE THEM!

GIFTS

SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY.
STERLING SILVER OLIVE DISHES.
STERLING SILVER SALAD SETS.
STERLING SILVER SALT SETS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
STERLING SILVER
JUST RECEIVED AND AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.

How is your Vision?
CALL AND FIND OUT. NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING YOUR EYES AT
WARREN PRIOR & SON'S.

AT D. A. McMILLAN'S
YOU CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS
—IN—
Fancy Groceries, Crockery and Table Cutlery.
IN THE CROCKERY LINE:
China and Glass Ware; Toilet Sets; Tea Sets; Dinner Sets, and an assortment in Decorated Goods too numerous to mention.
TABLE, HALL and LIBRARY LAMPS,
some real novelties in these.
Wooden Ware, Andirons,
SHOVELS, TONGS, DOOR MATS.
AN EXAMINATION OF
THESE GOODS
WILL SURPRISE ALL EXPECTANT PURCHASERS.
D. A. McMILLAN,
PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
10-25-94 tf

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY, ... NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

On A. C. L.	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
Bennett'le Div	9:59 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Lillington,	6:00 p m	6:00 a m	5:30 a m
	Tues, Thurs, Sat,	Tues, Thurs, Sat	
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..........$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..........1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HISCOX—Deafness.
KING BROS.—Vaseline.
KING BROS.—Shaving Soap.
C. B. LEDBETTER—Coke for Sale.
ISABELLA MCIVER—Executrix Notice.
MRS. J. M. EVANS—Lost—see Special.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Yours for Business.
C. F. & Y. V. R'Y—Change of Schedule.

The Fayetteville Gas Light Company completed the renovation of their works yesterday.

Chairman McLean is seen daily on the streets wreathed in smiles and with an "I told you so" expression.

The meetings of the F. I. L. I. Company will take place at 7:30 P. M. hereafter instead of at 8 o'clock as heretofore.

The following lawyers from abroad are in attendance upon Cumberland County Superior Court: Hon. D. H. McLean, Messrs. F. P. Jones and Jno. D. Shaw, Jr.

Mine host, Mr. J. E. Montague, manager of the fine Orton hotel, Wilmington, is a welcome visitor with those of our citizens who have had occasion to enjoy his hospitality.

The Evangelist Orator, Sam. P. Jones, will lecture in Laurinburg Tuesday night, November 20th, for the benefit of the Methodist church of that place. His subject will be: "Get There."

Senator elect Carver is a very happy looking man. He is incessantly smoking fine cigars. The hunting sportsmen of Raleigh will find in Mr. Carver a great acquisition. No doubt he will take his pack of hounds with him.

The Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills is not running this week on account of a mishap to a part of the machinery. The Superintendent, Mr. Holmes, who is superintending the very complicated repairs, displays much mechanical talent as well as fine judgment.

A Distinction to be Noted.

Mr. John W. Maultsby, elected Township Constable of Cross Creek, is the only Democrat elected to an office, in the late election, whose duties require him at the County seat.

Solicitor McNeill.

Cumberland courts will, after this, miss the handsome face and figure of courteous and able Mr. Solicitor Frank McNeill. This fine lawyer has greatly endeared himself to our people, and he will retire from the office which he has adorned for eight years past with the good will and respect of bench, bar and laity.

Cumberland County's New Officials.

The following gentlemen will soon take charge of the County Government: J. C. Geddie, Sheriff; Cyrus Murphy, Clerk of the Court; Alexander McNeill, Register of Deeds; G. W. Lawrence, Treasurer; K. G. Averitt, Coroner; Wm. Hair, Surveyor. They were all elected by the fusionists.

Judge Brown.

Judge Brown, who is holding his second term of court in Cumberland, is greatly respected by our people. He is an able and accomplished gentleman, with very clear and decided views on public questions. The State would have made no mistake if a Democratic victory had made it possible to place him in the Federal Senate, as desired by the Democrats of his county.

Court Notes.

Cumberland County Superior Court convened in the new court house Monday. His Honor Judge Brown is presiding, and Solicitor Frank McNeill prosecuting.

There are no important cases before the court.

The following (all colored) have been convicted and sentenced: Nep Evans, larceny, 15 months in the penitentiary; Dave Smith, larceny, 6 months; Jno. Hayes, larceny, 12 months; Lawrence Crawford, house breaking and attempt to escape from jail, 5 years in the penitentiary.

Crawford is the man who some time ago attacked deputy sheriff Clark and his assistant, and made such a furious fight for liberty, finally being overpowered, and as was thought at the time mortally wounded. He, however, has thoroughly recovered. Mr. Clark's assistant, Charles Bramble, who was shot several times during the melee, has also recovered.

Cumberland County Fair.

The Fair is in full blast. The grounds are covered with the white canvass of many side shows and the stands of those loud-voiced gentry whose only desire is to give you a fortune for nothing. The merry-go-round is also adding to the general hubbub. To-day (Thursday) is the great day, and no doubt thousands of people, both young and old, will make it a very lively day indeed. The races this afternoon will be very interesting, some of the best horses in the south competing for the substantial purses.

To-morrow (Friday) afternoon the great pigeon shoot takes place, some of the best shots in this section competing for honors. There will also be some exciting races.

The L. M. A. Band, under the leadership of Capt. David F. Weymss, is furnishing delightful music, and is a credit to the town as well as the Academy.

The bicyle races to-day will prove very interesting, and no doubt much money will be placed on local favorites.

The exhibits though not so numerous as formerly are exceedingly fine and we wish that our space would allow us to mention them all, but that being impossible we will give those that most attracted our attention.

IN CENTRAL HALL.

As you enter this hall from the north the first thing that greets your eyes is Miss Rosa McLean's magnificent Chrysanthemum show; then comes Tillinghast's dazzling display of china; J. H. Robinson's and S. Sheetz & Son's beautiful suits of furniture; A. J. Pemberton & Co's. artistic display of pictures, organs, bicycles, pianos and bric-a-brac; Mr. Arthur C. Smith's wonderful collection of rare shells including the largest conch but one in the world; Mr. J. S. Breece's magnificent fruit display, and a number of ingeniously executed paper flowers by Mrs. W. W. Deal. Miss Jane Tillinghast has a number of finely executed oil paintings and drawings on the wall of this hall.

FLORAL HALL.

The Embroidery and Fancy Needle Work is evidence of the industry and skill of our women, and would be admired in any exhibition. The drawings and paintings by Mrs. E. L. Pemberton and Misses Kate Utley, Lettie Rosenthal, Minnie C. Vann, Gertie Thomas, Katie Gaster, Hattie Yerex, Nena Morrow, Maggie Pemberton, Alice Pemberton, Peare McMillan, Etta Bell Clark and Jane Tillinghast, are exceedingly well executed, some of them being almost masterpieces.

The specimens of work done by the pupils of the Graded School on one day's notice, is a revelation, and reflects much credit on its teachers. Mr. Lamb's floral display is the most beautiful thing of the fair, so beautiful in fact that it would claim attention anywhere.

The exhibit of cakes, preserves, pickles, bread, wines, etc., have never been surpassed in quality.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The exhibits in this department are not so numerous as usual. Fitzell Bros. have a fine exhibit from their truck farms, as have also Messrs. James Thames, J. S. Breece, A. J. Woodward and J. M. Pearce. Mr. J. C. Geddie shows a lot of fine hams; Dr. Patterson's enormous gourds attract much attention, and there are some very fine pumpkins raised by little Chas. McMillan; Mr. S. H. Strange exhibits some big turnips, and Master Willie Fields some fine celery. There are hundreds of other exhibits in this department which are excellent.

The outside exhibits, such as cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, dogs, etc., are very attractive, and form one of the most interesting features of the fair.

The Fair German.

The german last night was a beautiful affair. The armory was ablaze with magnificent looking women arrayed in dazzling costumes, and gentlemen from all parts of the State. The following were some of those participating:

Miss Mabel Green with W. G. Moore.
Miss Maggie McNeill, James Kyle.
Miss Kate Underwood, E. J. Hale, Jr.
Miss Grace Bidgood, Marsden Haigh.
Miss Nellie Haigh, H. W. Lilly.
Miss Bert Watson, M. H. Fowlkes.
Miss Stanly Atkins, A. S. Wightman.
Miss Lizzie Brady, E. W. Haselden, Jr.
Miss Janie Strange, T. M. Pemberton.
Miss Marion Mallett, J. A. Worth.
Miss Beck Haigh, J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Mamie Haigh, Leighton Huske.
Miss Mary L. Bidgood, A. W. Faulkner.
Miss Mamie Morrow, J. A. Huske.
Miss Nellie Pemberton, J. B. Underwood, Jr.
Miss Joanna Costin, A. H. Munson.
Miss Annie Erwin, J. A. Moore.
Miss Milligan, W. H. Slocomb.
Miss Emily Kenan, Geo. Underwood.

Messrs. Gwarth, L. M. A., T. L. Goff, Richmond, Bailey Evans, Ed. Overbaugh, Jno. McKethan, Gale Nimocks, Hal Elliott, J. R. Williams, Hector McGeachy, J. K. Strange, W. F. Leak, Jno. Phillips, Charleston, S. C., Jackson Prior, A. B. Williams, Jr., Jim Kyle, Cameron F. MacRae, and A. J. Pemberton.

Tea Culture at the South.

A reporter for the Home Journal, a New York family paper published Oct. 24, 1894, manages to inject into an eighteen line paragraph six misstatements, one for every three lines. He should be set for a photo, illustrating Truthful Jeems. It says, "Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, wife of Gen. Butterfield, with her accustomed interest in everthing tending to promote the growth of home productions, gave a tea last week at the beautiful Cragside, her country seat on the Hudson, to introduce to her friends the first American tea. It was sent to her by General LeDuc, from South Carolina, where it was grown by Prof. Chas. Shepard, who was formerly in the Agricultural Department at Washington. From the Department Professor Shepard obtained his first plants, and commenced a small nursery which is now increasing, and he will soon be able to grow tea in commercial quantities. The flavor is most delicious, like the finest English breakfast tea. Its cost will be about half that of the imported article."

The first American grown tea was grown and made by a physician who had been in China, and who brought plants to Georgia and there engaged in tea planting and making, in a small way, until interrupted by his untimely death. His tea garden was entirely neglected, and grew up to young forest trees, among which the tea shrubs lived and thrived bearing crops of seed annually. These seed were distributed through the country by individuals gathering them as curiosities, and also by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, buying and sprouting and distributing the plants. In 1878'-79 and '80 the then Commissioner of Agriculture imported seed of the best varieties of tea plants from China, Japan and India, and employed a Scotchman named Jackson, who had been superintendent of large gardens in India, to start a tea garden in America. A proper selection of land was made near Summerville, S. C., and 200 acres were leased to the United States for twenty years for one dollar by Mr. Henry Middleton, of Charleston, S. C. The imported seed were planted by Mr. Jackson, on a portion of this tract, and from the nursery thus established many thousand plants have been taken. The Commissioner of Agriculture who succeeded the one referred to above, abandoned the tea growing experiment, and the property in a few years back fell into the hands of Professor Shepard, who is now growing tea for market. A lady at Georgetown, S. C., has also made a few pounds of tea for several years, and Mrs. James Smith, at "Eutaw," near this city, has a tea garden of 200 plants from which she makes tea every year, more or less, and for sale. She sells at $1.00 a pound, and could sell a thousand times more than she makes. It was the tea made by Mrs Smith and also some made by Professor Shepard that attracted the attention, and contributed to the pleasure, of the elegant and accomplished mistress of Cragside and her friends. Let it be known that tea growing is far more profitable than cotton growing, and a tea garden once established is good for 30 to 40 years, and will produce when at its best 300 pounds of tea to the acre, and intelligent farmers will make trial of it as some are now doing in this vicinity.

Interesting Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Crosswell, of this city, are entertaining the lady's mother, Mrs. Emma Murdoch, a native of Columbia, S. C., and wife of the late Dr. Murdoch of that city. A recent Florida exchange says of the latter: "Mrs. Murdoch is of the well-known and esteemed Wallace family, and was present with her youngest children when Sherman's army took possession of Columbia, her home being taken as the headquarters. An incident of the eventful occasion is that General Andy Hickenlooper being much taken with one of the young misses (Mrs. Crosswell) whom he termed his 'little rebel sweetheart' wrote his name on one of her cuffs, which it is understood remains in the family—a reminder of those fearful times. Miss Alexina E. Murdoch is with her mother at Mrs. Crosswell's gaining in health, it is understood by her Florida friends, in the balmy atmosphere of Fayetteville, and is recuperating from her labors as a writer of both prose, poetry, and newspaper descriptive articles; and it is hoped that soon again may she favor the readers of the Boston Home Journal and other society papers with more of her charmingly composed letters. Miss Murdoch is also an excellent musician and is possessed of a clear, sweet and correct voice, and as a conversationalist most captivating."

People and their Movements.

Mr. J. L. Prior is at home for the Fair.

Mr. Jno. Phillips, of Charleston, is in the city.

Mr. Thos. L. Goff, of Richmond, is in the city.

Mr. Tom. McMillan, of Savannah, is in the city.

Mr. E. W. Overbaugh came home Sunday to take in the Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. D. Jhaw, Jr., of Rockingham, are in the city.

Miss Miliken, of Pottsville, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Slocomb, on Dick street.

Miss Janie Strange is visiting at Mrs. James Strange's on Rowan street.

Everybody is glad to see Mr. Tom McMillan, of Savannah, at home again.

Miss Annie Irwin, of Morganton, is on a visit to Miss Kenan, on Green street.

Judge J. C. MacRae and Mrs. E. J. Lilly returned from Raleigh yesterday.

Miss Kate Faison, of Godwin, is visiting Miss Jennie Steinhilper on Maiden Lane.

Miss Fannie McRae, of Clio, S. C., is visiting Miss Kate Alderman on Russell street.

Miss Isbella Fairley, of Manchester, is visiting Mrs. E. L. Pemberton on Dick street.

Miss McQueen and Miss Anna Peck, of Wilmington, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Huske.

Dr. Robt. McGeachy, assistant physician of the Insane Asylum in Raleigh, is at home this week.

Miss Martha Williams, of Wilmington, is visiting at Mrs. A. B. Williams on Gillespie street.

Mrs. W. H. Amerson, of Henderson, N. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Watson on Ramsey street.

Misses Sue McQueen and Anna Peck, of Wilmington, are visiting Mrs. A. S. Huske on Dick street.

Mr. W. F. Leak has closed up the branch establishment of Rose & Leak in Bennettsville, and has returned home.

Mrs. H. A. London, Jr., (formerly Miss Minnie Bryan) is visiting her sister Mrs. Broadfoot, on Haymount.

Mr. W. H. Slocomb who has been engaged in the turpentine business in Dothen, Georgia, for the past year is at home for the Fair holidays.

Hon. Geo. M. Rose and Messrs. H. McD. Robinson and S. H. MacRae went up to Raleigh last week to argue cases before the Supreme Court.

Miss Lyra Beach, of Columbus, Georgia, accompanied by her niece, Miss Caroline Mallett, of Brooklyn, New York, spent yesterday with the Misses Mallett on Rowan street. Miss Beach is returning to her Georgia home for a visit in New York.

At Hotel LaFayette—Mrs. McIlwinn Miss Pearl McCall, Bennettsville; Mrs. J. L. McMillan, Mr. J. A. Jove, Red Springs; Mr. Owen Love, Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr., Wilmington; Mr. T. W. Berry, Mr. L. A. Manning, Little Rock, S. C.; Mr. E. F. Elliott, Dillon; Mr. J. L. Hines, Maxton.

Graded School Report.

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report of second month of the current scholastic year of the Fayetteville Graded School:

Pupils on rolls at beginning of month,	196
Pupils entered during month,	27
Pupils (total for month),	223
Boys during month,	112
Girls during month,	111
Average attendance,	198
Per cent. attendance,	.89

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Girls—Bertie Thomas, Maggie Jackson, Alice Haigh, Ada Bramble, Mattie Atkinson, May Benton, Lula Buckingham, Stella Fitzell, Maggie Hunt, Katie Holland, Sadie Jessup, Eliza Hill Robeson, Nan McNeill, Lena Sessoms, Maggie Bell McDonald, Lennie Barden, Mallie Boone, Mary Deal, Minnie Johnson, Alice Maultsby, Mary Thomason, Lula Vann, Fannie Ward, Fannie Allen, Frances Broadfoot, Helen Skinner, Rachel Jackson, Ellen Brandt, Della Amos, Caroline Bramble, Vara Barden, Della Murchison, Amanda Amos, Alice Skinner, Bertha Grohman, Amanda Benton, Katie Lamb, Jessie Thomas, Liddie White, Irene Holland, Mary Gardner, Edna Sedberry, Florence Yerex, Salia Ward, Alma Fitzell, Irene Humphrey.

Boys—Frank Douglas, George McNeill, Neill McDonald, Edwin Anders, Vernon Maultsby, William Owen, Neill McArtan, Mac Davis, John Graddy, Albert Humphrey, John Humphrey, Roy Vann, Robert Lamb, Herbert Latta, George Davis, James Maultsby, John Swann Haigh, Houston Hiatt, Arthur Hunt, Eddie Newnam, Claude Branch, Harry Latta, Will Broadfoot, Archie McLean, Willie Vann, Sam Ayer.

The condition of the school is flourishing, the pupils taking an unusual interest in their studies, and manifesting a commendable desire to make progress.

The Superintendent again extends a cordial invitation to friends and patrons to visit the school, whom, it is hoped, we will see frequently and in large numbers before the holidays.

If parents could only realize how this exhibition of their interest would be to the benefit of their children they would visit the school every month.

Respectfully,
P. H. MATTHEWS, Sup't.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 12, 1894.

To those who Earn Bread by the Sweat of their Faces in North Carolina—Greeting.

In the year 1881, when the Legislature of our State was in session, I wrote an open letter, and paid $5.00 for its publication in a newspaper, the Fayetteville Examiner, asking for the enactment of a law that would prevent the owners or agents of factories, fields and furnaces from working men, women or children more than 10 hours for a day's work in North Carolina, as is the case in some other States; and while the letter caused considerable talk on the subject in this section, the Legislature did nothing for the relief of our over-worked classes. I learn that at the last session of the Legislature some effort was made asking for such a law, but failed.

I now hold a certificate of election in this 16th Senatorial District, and I do not intend to disregard the wishes or the interest of any class of industries, and I am determined to encourage the building of new factories, and shall give what protection I can to both new and old mills alike. Knowing some mill owners personally, and many by reputation, I can truthfully say that a majority of them are fair-minded men who will do what is just and right, and that I hope with the revival of business that may follow a proper protection and a restoration of confidence and fraternal feelings in our country, that they will be able and willing to pay as good wages for 10 hours work as they now do for 11 or 12 hours. They are good business men, and can see that the people who make money for them, want and are now entitled to some more laws for their protection. To protect mill owners is to protect mill operatives, and to protect mill operatives is to protect mill owners, and to protect both is to protect farm owners, to protect farm owners is to protect farm laborers, by enabling farmer owners to pay farm laborers better wages, and help others in the country by providing good and convenient markets for their produce.

Some people may say that factories do not help them, and that they will have nothing to do with this question, and that it is class Legislation that is sought: therefore I will say, that in my humble opinion, many are interested in factories and the protection of them and their employees. I see cotton from many sections at our mills. I see fish, oysters, shrimps, pea-nuts, rice and other things from the Sound and Seashore on the one hand, and beef, pork, butter, eggs, chickens, apples, cabbage, onions, chesnuts, flour, tobacco and many other articles for sale in our stores. I see mules drawing our wagons, horses driven to our carriages, all from and beyond the mountains on the other hand. I see teachers in our school houses, preachers in our churches, and a postmaster from other counties here. Next I see another postmaster, factory superintendents and overseers from other States, skilled artisans from France and Ireland, a great and good Doctor from Scotland in our houses attending and ministering to the wants of our sick, all good citizens, and earning and spending fair salaries in our midst; and if I live to meet in the State Senate, factories and laboring people will have one friend, if no more there; but I hope that there may be many others.

My fellow laborers, when you know that we till the soil and feed all, and we build and work factories, mills and furnaces, we build bridges across creeks and rivers for all traveling man kind. We build churches for worship; we build hospitals for the sick and asylums for the deaf, the dumb, the blind and the insane; we build cabins for the poor and palaces for the rich; we build capitals and castles for Presidents, Kings, Queens and Monarchs; we build grand railroads that pass over lands from sea to sea; we build ships that plow great briny deep oceans from land to land; we construct telegraph lines that carry news to all classes the world over, and but little can be done without our help. While other classes have representatives in Cabinets and in Parliaments, why should we not ask to have a law passed by our next Congress creating an office to be known as Commissioner of Labor, such commissioner to have all the privileges, assistants, salary and honors of and be a member of the President's Cabinet, before whom all questions of controversy may be laid for consideration, advice and adjustment.

Permit me to say to all men, women and children who are either skilled or common laborers, whether belonging to any labor organization or not, irrespective of politics, whether in factories, mills, mines or on roads or otherwise, throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina, that if you want a ten (10) hour system adopted by the next Legislature and wish to encourage the building of new factories in our State by exempting all new factories from State and County taxes for a period of 10 years from the time that they are started, if it be necessary to amend the Constitution to permit it by an election, and wish to have a law creating a commissioner of labor as above mentioned, that you prepare and have signed petitions asking your representatives in the General Assembly of North Carolina to use all honorable means in their power to secure the passage of a 10 hour system and have all new factories exempted from taxation for ten years from the time they are started in our State, and to ask our National Legislators to use all means in their power to have an office of commissioner of labor created. To the end that all petitions may be presented at once to your representatives, you can mail them to me, those before 25th of December to Fayetteville, N. C., those after that time to Raleigh, N. C.

Ladies, gentlemen, and children who labor should especially sign.

Such papers as favor fairness to laboring people and internal improvements in North Carolina will please publish in full or by extracts by mentioning the call and address, and oblige the author.

With my best wishes for all,
I am yours very respectfully,
WARREN CARVER.

VOTE IN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Governor—1892—Congress						1894.				
COUNTIES.	ELIAS CARR.	DAVID M. FURCHES.	WYATT P. EXUM.	GRADY.	CLARKE.	KOONCE.	SHEPHERD.	FAIRCLOTH.	SHAW.	SPEARS.	THOMPSON.
Bladen	1,292	904	546	1,246	124	1,268					
Cumberland	2,389	1,001	1,436	2,132	1,292	1,445			2,025	1,362	1,199
Craven	1,483	1,657	249	1,462	80	1,888					
Duplin	1,502	970	817	1,507	798	941	1,157	1,909	1,399	105	1,918
Harnett	1,242	567	657	1,233	412	769					
Jones	659	307	371	646	27	545					maj 90
Moore	1,693	1,373	750	1,687	1,290	785			1,445	826	1,543
Onslow	1,177	298	477	1,155	......	652					
Sampson	1,370	1,266	1,585	1,389	1,248	1,576			1,188	1,139	1,958
Total	12,807	8,343	6,888	12,457	5,271	9,869					

Vote of Cumberland County—1894.

VOTING PRECINCTS.	Seventy-First, (Ray's)	Seventy-First, (Newton's)	Quewhiffle	Little River	Rockfish, (Hope Mills)	Rockfish, (Pearce's Mill)	Gray's Creek	Carver's Creek, (Eureka Springs)	Carver's Creek, (Kingsbury)	Carver's Creek (McKay's Store)	Black River	Flea Hill	Cedar Creek, (Blue's Sand Hill)	Cedar Creek, (Cedar Creek)	Beaver Dam, Hale's School House	Beaver Dam, (Jessup's Mill)	Cross Creek	Total
Shepherd, D. Chief Justice	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1117	2139
MacRae, D. Justice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Faircloth, R. Chief Justice	172	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	137	[illegible]
Shaw, D. Congress	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	1120	2025
Thompson, T P Congress	146	57	83	3	24	1	106	16	48	66	23	228	153	127	27	12	15	1189
Spears, R Congress	42	175	2	41	233	78	66	25	29	5	219	164	28	53	28		174	1362
McLean, D. Solicitor	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1216	2271
Seawell, R. Solicitor	172	231	91	42	221	40	152	31	86	66	241	370	180	169	59	59	137	2269
Rankin, D. Senate	96	76	137	39	179	19	47	34	22	41	32	104	54	42	66	13	1141	2138
Carver, R. Senate	184	230	84	43	233	82	153	37	73	47	236	346	183	153	61	11	167	2323
McBryde, D. House	99	77	133	40	180	21	45	24	22	78	28	95	41	53	68	14	1140	2158
Currie, T. P. House	181	225	84	39	226	80	159	37	80	22	237	354	137	185	53	11	164	2274
Hall, D. House	98	77	133	40	180	21	45	24	20	41	32	96	42	54	80	12	1141	2136
Taylor, T. P. House	180	225	84	40	226	80	159	27	78	57	241	364	159	186	57	11	164	2338
Cain, D. Clerk	104	86	137	40	195	28	59	41	11	36	36	99	57	53	69	14	1115	2180
Murphy, T. P. Clerk	171	216	87	34	214	70	140	32	91	65	237	358	182	157	57	11	105	2227
McGill, D. R. of Deeds	136	87	137	39	178	25	46	38	11	33	28	87	54	46	63	14	1119	2141
McNeill, T. P. R. of Deeds	151	218	87	35	229	73	149	32	93	66	243	365	184	163	62	10	113	2273
Smith, D. Sheriff	115	91	137	40	179	26	49	39	11	36	26	74	52	44	59	12	1122	[illegible]
Geddie, T. P. Sheriff	167	217	87	34	219	71	146	32	93	66	246	379	187	164	65	2	114	2299
Troy, D. Treasurer	108	88	137	41	190	26	53	40	14	37	34	100	54	49	69	14	1126	2180
Lawrence, T. P Treasurer	170	217	87	33	215	70	145	32	91	[illegible]	238	350	185	162	57	11	112	2238
Tate, D. State Trea	106	81	126	40	184	23	44	29	11	33	29	85	53	41	62	13	1017	1977
Worth, R. State Trea	172	219	106	42	217	78	158	42	87	67	242	369	178	161	59	11	235	2443

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The vote of the State by counties in 1892 for Governor and in 1894 for Treasurer, as far as received, is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Elias Carr, Dem.	David M. Furches, Rep	S. McD. Tate, Dem.	W. H. Worth, Fusion.
Alamance,	1738	1199	1762	1417
Alexander,	587	436	....	....
Alleghany,	814	238	....	....
Anson,	1348	263	....	....
Ashe,	1390	1416	....	....
Beaufort,	1919	1510	....	....
Bertie,	1698	1322	1424	1308
Bladen,	1292	904	....	....
Brunswick,	767	140	....	....
Buncombe,	3584	3140	....	....
Burke,	1425	1075	1471	1479
Cabarrus,	1442	620	....	....
Caldwell,	1193	582	....	....
Camden,	496	499	....	....
Carteret,	1244	550	....	....
Caswell,	951	1498	811	1790
Catawba,	1743	665	....	....
Chatham,	1609	372	1488	2670
Cherokee,	687	804	....	....
Chowan,	679	793	....	....
Clay,	373	253	363	353
Cleveland,	1799	600	1658	1741
Columbus,	1618	755	1168	1417
Craven,	1483	1657	....	....
Cumberland,	2389	1001	1977	2443
Currituck,	820	386	....	....
Dare,	332	331	....	....
Davidson,	1928	1830	....	....
Davie,	738	1073	675	1273
Duplin,	1502	970	1444	1902
Durham,	1500	1233	....	....
Edgecombe,	1760	1074	....	....
Forsyth,	2903	2377	....	....
Franklin,	1786	890	....	....
Gaston,	1634	1146	....	....
Gates,	889	545	....	....
Graham,	323	260	....	....
Granville,	1406	1589	....	....
Greene,	1035	567	....	....
Guilford,	2815	2500	....	....
Halifax,	3328	1124	....	....
Harnett,	1242	567	....	....
Haywood,	1507	949	1611	1058
Henderson,	842	1172	....	....
Hertford,	665	867	....	....
Hyde,	864	14	....	....
Iredell,	2274	1500	2065	2227
Jackson,	966	576	....	....
Johnson,	3145	917	2496	2006
Jones,	659	307	....	....
Lenoir,	1426	943	....	....
Lincoln,	992	563	....	....
Macon,	850	520	893	915
Madison,	1135	1805	1295	2036
Martin,	1485	1009	....	....
McDowell,	1062	732	....	....
Mecklenburg,	3887	1961	....	....
Mitchell,	714	1311	....	....
Montgomery,	988	834	756	1228
Moore,	1693	1373	1509	2234
Nash,	1081	347	....	....
New Hanover,	2447	1326	1670	2105
Northampton,	1455	1027	1119	1181
Onslow,	1177	298	....	....
Orange,	1117	875	1002	1658
Pamlico,	497	413	....	....
Pasquotank,	869	1216	725	1473
Pender,	901	957	919	1175
Perquimans,	521	816	....	....
Person,	1259	1404	....	....
Pitt,	2083	1123	2038	2680
Polk,	507	563	541	642
Randolph,	2113	1870	2104	2770
Richmond,	1740	1074	....	....
Robeson,	2270	1121	....	....
Rockingham,	1881	1881	....	....
Rowan,	2327	848	....	....
Rutherford,	1790	1550	....	....
Sampson,	1370	1266	1271	2622
Stanly,	1079	270	....	....
Stokes,	1230	1570	....	....
Surry,	1998	1683	....	....
Swain,	580	395	778	469
Transylvania,	522	506	....	....
Tyrrell,	248	275	212	487
Union,	1827	475	1572	1495
Vance,	930	1301	....	....
Wake,	3792	1673	....	....
Warren,	802	1295	....	....
Washington,	576	423	....	....
Watauga,	928	829	....	....
Wayne,	2283	1580	....	....
Wilkes,	1755	1921	....	....
Wilson,	2032	406	....	....
Yadkin,	1044	1234	....	....
Yancey,	917	601	1006	857
Total,	135519	94684	....	....

In 1892, Wyatt P. Exum, Populist, for Governor, received 47,840 votes, and James M. Templeton, Prohibitionist, received 2,457 votes. See 1st page for Exum's and Templeton's vote by counties.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

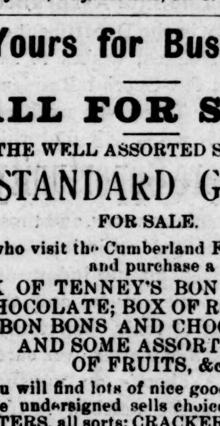
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It's poor consolation to a sick man to be told that the medicine offered him certainly wont do him any harm. Wrong; it will do great harm. It allows the disease to progress instead of stopping it, and this is most dangerous because the disease will soon be beyond cure. This is the best reason why you should be sure to get the right medicine. Don't risk your health in trying any of the many Liver Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co., with the Red Z on every package, this was the medicine fathers, and they lived long. Have nothing to do with anything else, or any druggist or dealer who would persuade you that the many imitations under different names are just as good. It's not true. The people who buy them heap up their miseries. Beware!



For sale by KING BROS., Druggists, Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

Yours for Business!

ALL FOR SALE.

—THE WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF—

STANDARD GOODS

FOR SALE.

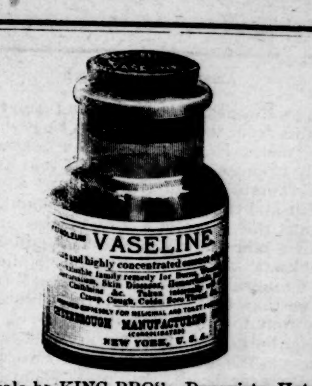
All who visit the Cumberland Fair should call and purchase a BOX OF TENNEY'S BON BONS AND CHOCOLATE; BOX OF ROYSTER'S BON BONS AND CHOCOLATE AND SOME ASSORTMENT OF FRUITS, &c.

You will find lots of nice goods.

The undersigned sells choice FAT SOLID OYSTERS, all sorts; CRACKERS and CAKES; GOOD SUBSTANTIAL GROCERIES, TIN WARE, &c., &c.; BUCKWHEAT and MAPLE SYRUP.

Look in and see your friends.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.



For sale by KING BROS., Druggists, Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

Coke for Sale.

Large quantities of Coke for sale at our works at $1.00 per load. Try it; it makes good fuel.

FAY. GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
C. B. LEDBETTER, M'g'r.
11--15--94

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as executrix of the will of John McIver, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me on or before the 13th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ISABELLA McIVER,
Executrix
11-25-94 6t

Metropolitan Racket Store!

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS!!

The time has now come when you must think of Winter purchases, and we want you to connect these thoughts with

Our Stock and Store,

before you make your selections we respectfully ask an examination of our goods. We shall not request any one to buy, feeling that if our goods and prices will not make buyers, nothing we can say will win us custom.

We are offering this week a beautiful line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Jackets and Capes, all the newest styles, and at remarkable low figures, some fifteen or twenty different styles to select from If we havn't your size in stock, can get it for you within four or five days. Prices range from $4.25 to $14.00. Have just received some extra good values in Ladies'. Children's and Men's Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' Under Vests at 25c.; Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, good quality, at 38 and 40c. each, former price 50c.; La Extra Heavy Wool and Cotton Vests at 40c., worth 50c.; Ladies' all-wool Vests at 95 and 98c. each; Children's Vests range in price from 15c. to 35c.; Men's Under Shirts at 25c., 45c., 75c. and up; Men's Canton Flannel Drawers extra heavy and well made at 25 and 35c., worth double the money. Ask to see our line of Ladies' and Misses' 10, 15, 20 and 25c. Fast Black Hose—you will find them all genuine bargains.

Some extra good drives this week in Dress Goods at 20, 25 and 30c. per yard; Ladies' Cloth for Cloaks and Capes in Black, Blue and Tan at 70 and 75c., former price 95c.; all-wool Plaids for Children's Cloaks at 35c.; Eider-down Cloakings at 35 worth 50c.; Outing Cloth at 7c. worth 10c.: Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached at 7, 8, 10 and 12c. per yard. Don't fail to see our White Quilts at 85c., $1.00 and $1.25 each.

Chenille Table Covers at 65c. and $1.25; Chenille Portiers, extra long, at $4.25 and $4.50 pair. Have just received 200 more of those all-wool Ingrain Carpet remnants, one yard square, at 20c., just half their value.

Ask to see our $3.50 Rugs—they are beauties; also White Goat Skin Rugs at $2.25, worth $3.00. You can save money by using our N N. N. six-cord, soft finish Spool Cotton at 3c. or 35c. per dozen. You will find it equal to any and superior to many. Full line China Matting, Rugs and Tin Ware on second floor.

Metropolitan Racket Store Co.,
Hay St., near the Post Office,
11--8--94 2t Fayetteville, N. C.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by my Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

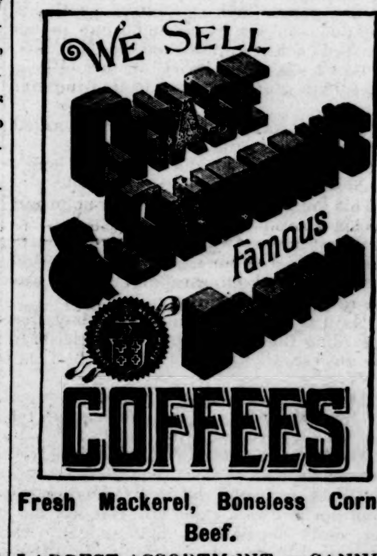
EPPS'S :-: COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

11- 15--94 4t



Fresh Mackerel, Boneless Corned Beef.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.

Saratoga Chips. Cranberries.

HECKER'S OLD HOMESTEAD FLOUR. FARINA, AND SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED —WITH— TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

R. M. PRIOR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

The Jewelry business under the firm name of Warren Prior & Son was sold to Mr. J. N Prior, January 1st. 1894.

W. S. PRIOR.

The business will be continued under the firm name of Warren Prior & Son.

Oct. 18, 1894. JNO. N. PRIOR.

Mrs. MORROW'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS.

Preparatory and Higher English; Languages, Physical Culture, Music and Art; Mason's "Touch and Technic," for Piano a specialty. Terms moderate. For circulars address

MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
Haymount,
10-11--94 3m Fayetteville, N. C.

"FREE TRADE"

JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE LINE OF

"CUSTOM MADE"

SUITS

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS

—AND—

CHILDREN

at prices even below the Wilson Bill.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
THE FAYETTEVILLE CLOTHIER.

Does your Watch and Clock

KEEP CORRECT TIME? IF NOT WE CAN APPLY THE NEEDFUL REMEDY.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

STREET'S

Bakery and Confectionary.

BREAD, :-: CAKES;

CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN.

Oysters at our Cafe

SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Respectfully,
STREET & SON,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. H. H.

THE PICTURES

WE HAVE BEEN ADVERTISING HAVE COME, AND ARE ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STORE.

CALL AT ONCE AND SEE THEM.

Buy $1.00 worth from us for cash and we will give you

A Pretty Panel Picture 10x22.

To those who purchase $3.00 worth we give a

Handsome Oleograph 15x20.

And to $5.00 purchasers we give

A 24x30 CHROMO.

We give bottom prices—guarantee satisfaction.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID LOT OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE

Lemain Gin Rib.

This is a patent device that will be a great relief to gin owners.

When the ribs are worn they can be made as good as new in a few seconds at a small cost.

These ribs are made for any gin. When once put in they do not have to be removed again.

All parties who have gins will do well to call and see for themselves.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

LOW TARIFF

PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

S. S. S.

Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system.

A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FAYETTEVILLE COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH

COTTON HULLS AND MEAL FOR CATTLE FEED.

A MIXTURE OF ONE-FIFTH MEAL AND FOUR-FIFTHS HULLS MAKES THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FEED ON THE MARKET.

......PRICES:......

HULLS $2.50 PER TON CASH AT MILL.

MEAL $1.25 PER 100 LBS.

10--25--94 4t

School Supplies! School Supplies!!

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

—AND—

STATIONERY

EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

—AT—

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP PRICES!! AND LARGE ASSORTMENT.

THOS. F. MOORE.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

DryGoods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9--27--94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at July Term, 1894, in the case of McNair & Pearsall *vs.* James H. Johnson, I will, as Commissioner, sell to the highest bidder at public auction the following described real estate in and near the town of Hope Mills:

1st Tract.—Beginning in the S. W. corner of Roderick Shaw's land, and running thence with his line S. 45 E. 15 chains to a pond; thence N. 80 W. 11.40 chains to the S. W. corner; thence N. 8.78 chains to the beginning, containing five acres; being located in Hope Mills, and bought by said Johnson from Mrs. Avery Sessoms.

2nd Tract.—Beginning at a point in Rockfish pond, running thence 45 W. along a 60° line 15 chains to the N. E. corner of said Roderick Shaw's land; thence S. 8.80 chains along said Shaw's land to his S. E. corner; thence S. 80 W. 11.40 chains to the beginning, containing five acres, being a lot situated in the village of Hope Mills.

3rd Tract.—Beginning at a small pine at the head of a branch; thence N. 41 E. 17 chains to a stake and pine pointers; thence S. 10 W. 2½ chains to a stake; thence S. 80 E. 21.25 chains to a stake near an old road; thence N. 10 E. 10.75 chains to a stake and pointers; thence N. 80 W. 20 chains to a stake south of R. R.; thence N. 43¾ chains to the centre of the Plank Road; thence with said road S. 44½ W. 50 chains to a stake; thence S. 20 W. 12 chains to a pine stump; thence N. 88 W. 11.65 chains to a stake; thence S. 17 E. 17 chains to a stake pointers in the south edge of a branch; thence up the courses of said branch to the beginning, containing 144.8 acres known as the George Graham land situated on the east side of Little Rockfish on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and adjoining the lands of The Hope Mills Co. and others. For description see Book P, No. 4, page 506, Register's office, Cumberland County.

Place of sale: Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of Sale: Monday, December 3rd, 1894, 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Commissioner.

11--1--94 ts

Important Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in the case of the undersigned as Administrators of Arch'd McKay against the heirs of Arch'd McKay, the undersigned will on Monday the 10th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell the lands on Little Cross Creek, about three or four miles northwest from Fayetteville, generally known as "The Arch'd McKay Place," containing about 500 to 600 acres more or less. The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved till all is paid.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Adm'rs of A. McKay and Commissioners

11--8--94 ts

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Bernard Plummer, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

J. L. ANDREWS, Jr., Adm'r.

H. L. Cook, Att'y.
Nov. 8, 1894—6w

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

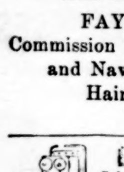
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton seed.

A. B. Williams,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.



ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, work anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

American Folk Speech.

The English of book-reading Americans differs from that of educated English people, writes Edward Eggleston in Century, only in those superficial traits that are the unavoidable result of a different environment and the fluctuations of fashion. But along the shore of a stream the current moves more slowly, and suffers eddies and backsets. Much old English of the days of Cromwell, some that goes back farther even than to "Queen Marie's daies," will be found in the dialect speech of rustic neighborhoods in America. There are facts in the history of English words that will never be known until some of the younger American philologists go afield in search of the living forms that grow in the soil about them, and that are not less instructive than the dialects of England assiduously gathered by a multitude of observers, or the patois of the French country to which Littre was not above paying his respects. Disavowing any pretension to be a philological expert, I propose to write here as an observer of American folk-speech. On that portion of the history of the English language which has to do with its conditions and changes in this country, and on that alone, I may claim to speak with some authority, if the life-long habit of studying the people's speech, exceptional opportunities for observing it in many widely separated districts, and an extensive acquaintance with writings of all sorts, printed and manuscript, of the colonial period, can give authority.

English travelers very early mention the differences between colonial speech and that of the mother country. This arose partly from the great number of new objects and processes that must have names and partly from English provincial words adopted into general speech in America. For example, "swamp," with a far-reaching Scandinavian ancestry, and no doubt a long provincial use in England, had to be explained to English readers, though its use appears to have been general in the American colonies. By 1676 it had passed into a verb in common use in Massachusetts; thus Ninigret, the Indian chief, is said to have "swamped himself" when he had hidden in a wooded morass. In 1730 "swamp" formed part of a compound word; "swamp-law," in Maine stood for certain extra-judicial methods of attaining justice known to all rude and pioneer lands. The word "swamp," like many other provincials, of the time, bettered its fortunes by immigration, and was received into good English society when it went back.

There are indigenous words in our folk speech, but our local rustic dialects are composed almost entirely of words in their older forms or older senses, of English words now quite obsolete, and of words from provincial English dialects. When first I heard farmers in the Lake George region call a "cowslip," a "cowslop," I smiled to think how modern the corruption was, and how easy to imagine that the name had something to do with the feeling of a cow. But rash guesses in etymology are ever unsafe; "cusloppe" is given as a form of the Anglo-Saxon word nine centuries ago. The etymologists miss the history of this word, and of the word "slop," by not knowing that, both as noun and verb, "slop" refers to any liquid or semi-liquid food for cattle, and this over so wide a region of America as to make its antiquity certain.

Take another expression that seems strictly American. "She is in a perfect gale," one says of a little girl or a young woman in a state of effervescent mirth. It is easy and natural to suppose this to be modern, and to derive it from a seafarer's figure of speech. But the Danes who settled in England spoke a tongue very much like the Icelandic, and there is in this speech the word "gall"—with a long vowel meaning a "fit of gayety," so that Anglo-Danish ladies in the court of Knut probably "got into a perfect gale" as our American women and girls do now. In New England they have the verb to "train" for to romp. For this I can find no remote ancestry; it may have come from the New England "trainin," with its rum, cider and ginger bread, but I do not think it so recent as that.

I have given enough examples to show that the most ancient and least mutable part of a language is the residuum—the folk-speech. Fashions may change, but the countryman is slow to give up the ways and words of his forefathers. If the world's changes knock the sense out of a word, he will put another meaning into it with as little alteration as possible. Some of the provincial English people say "hallowday" for holiday or holy day. But New England hallowed no holidays, and kept holy no holy days but the Sabbath. So from holiday, or the broad sound of hallow-day, some of our northern farmers get "hollowday"—that is, a day with no work in it. They attach quite another sense to "hollow" when they note the condition of the atmosphere in which sound is easily carried. "The air is so hollow that I can hear a train ten miles off," one will say.

Seeing the Editor.

Detroit Free Press.]

The office boy, who was also guardian of the gate of The Occidentalist, was sunning himself lazily in front of the office when a rough looking citizen, with his pantaloons in his boots and a gun in his coat-tail pocket, approached the portcullis.

"Can I see the editor?" he asked in a voice that sounded like a bass drum out of tune.

"Do you want him to see you?" asked the guardian significantly.

"I don't care if he does or not so long's I can see him."

This did not strike the guardian propitiously.

"What do you want to see him about?" he asked on another tack.

"About four minutes and a half," was the rather equivocal reply.

"Is it personal?" inquired the boy, disregarding the ancient form of witticism in the answer.

"Yes."

"Want to lick him?"

"No. Want to pay my subscription fer last year and the year to come."

The boy jumped up. He hadn't moved previously.

"Walk right in," he said, shoving the door open, "walk right in. But say mister, don't spring it on him sudden. He ain't used to it, and something might happen."

The Fly in Amber.

In one of the European Museums may be seen a piece of amber, in which is deeply embedded a perfect fly. Now, neither the amber nor the fly are curiosities, but the curiosity consists in how the fly got into the amber. An equally wonderful curiosity may occasionally be seen in country drug stores, in the shape of huge drastic cathartic pills, put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes. The curiosity with these "jokers," consists in knowing who asks for them, when it is generally known that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, sugar-coated, and put up in glass bottles, always fresh and reliable, but little larger than mustard seeds, are an efficient cathartic, regulate the liver and cure sick headache, constipation and dyspepsia.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Warning to Expectant... Mothers.

Many internal remedies are being skillfully and glibly advertised, professing to **Shorten Labor, Lessen Pains of Child-birth, etc.**, and with wonderful inconsistency to regulate menstruation. Common sense should teach any woman that a preparation adapted for

MENSTRUAL DISORDERS

will not prepare the system for Child-birth; on the contrary, INTERNAL REMEDIES at this time may imperil her life. We earnestly say BEWARE of all such; they cannot, at this critical period, do any possible good, and their use may prove fatal. It is only by persistent EXTERNAL treatment while enciente, thus relaxing and softening all the parts, that the hour of Child-birth is robbed of its terror; and no remedy on earth does this but

... "MOTHER'S FRIEND."

For further information address

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Twenty Odd Thousand Acres of Land

—INCLUDING—

Valuable City Property, Water Powers, Timbered and Farming Lands

FOR SALE!

Under power given in a certain deed of assignment executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in the Counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Harnett, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1894,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The Williams Stores and Opera House on Hay Street. This lot runs from Hay to Franklin Streets. Upon it stands three stores on ground floor, a large printing establishment in second story and an opera house well equipped in the third story.

The Junction lot in Campbellton.

The Oil Mills Farm of 117 acres in the North-eastern part of the city. Highly improved land with all necessary buildings.

Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, of the Arsenal property, fronting on the Morganton road.

In Seventy-First Township:

Cottonade a valuable tract of 950 acres on Beaver Creek, on which are three comfortable dwellings, a Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, Store House, Turpentine Still and other improvements,

The Lanneau land, 575 acres.

The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.

Askew lot of one half acre.

The McIntyre lands, 693 acres.

The McCormick land, 250 acres on C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

The Campbell land, 25 acres on Alpine Branch.

Burton McArthur lot of 14 acres.

10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State

McKay land of 16 acres.

McCormick land, 53 acres.

McArthur land, 100 acres.

Kelly land, 1? acres.

The 12 tracts above named lie near Cottonade

The Effie McFadyen land, 2,313 acres near Lower Little River—subject to dower of Mrs. McFadyen.

The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres, covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200 horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the Track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

100 acres on or near Buckhead

Holmes land, 65 acres on Western Plank Road, five miles from Fayetteville.

Johnson land, 33 acres.

Meadow land, 5 acres.

In Carver's Creek Township:

Draughon land, 504 acres.

Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

In Rockfish Township:

J. Roslin Smith land, 40 acres in Murphy Swamp.

In Gray's Creek Township:

McArthur land, 220 acres near Pate's Mills—part round pine and part swamp

In Cedar Creek Township:

The Maj. Jonathan Evans farm, 1?0 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about 6 miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm.

In Harnett County:

The Morrison lands, 2,856 acres near Spout Springs on Buffalo, Cypress and Cane Creeks.

McGregor lands, 955 acres adjoining last named.

John H. Hall land, 1,000 acres near the above.

Col. K. Murchison land, about 2,500 acres on Upper Little River near Lillington.

Rory Barnes land, 1,300 acres on Rock Branch and C. F. & Y. V. Railway, upon which are valuable improvements

In Bladen County:

The Walker Bluff land, 265 acres on Cape Fear River adjoining Kemp and others.

In Robeson County:

The Davis lands, 365 acres near McNatt's Station.

In Moore County:

The Malcom Morrison lands, about 2,000 acres near Sea Board Air Line.

In State of Arkansas:

200 acres near Pine Bluff, adjoining the lands of Drs. John and Neil McKay.

The lands described above embrace several very large tracts of pine lands (suitable for growing Vineyards, Fruit, or Trucking) which might be cut up and sold to advantage to Colonists

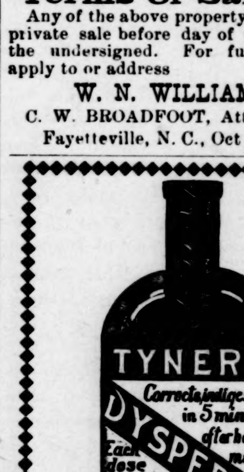
Terms of Sale Cash.

Any of the above property can be bought at private sale before day of sale named, from the undersigned. For further particulars apply to or address

W. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct 1, 1894.



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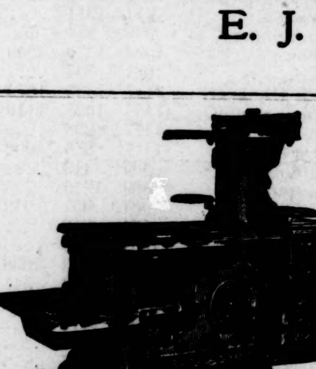

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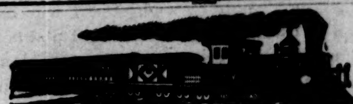

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Nov. 11th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:46 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:16 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:07 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:02 "
Leave Climax,	1:30 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:34 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:45 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:31 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:26 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1 :00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 8, 1894	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 52	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 40		
Leave Tarboro..	12 25		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 08	11 01	
Leave Selma...	2 58		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	
	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 18		6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 05		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 16		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50		10 60
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 8, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence.	7 30	7 25	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	9 30	
Leave Selma....	12 08		
Arrive Wilson..	1 (0	11 27	
	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.	P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	7 00	
Leave Magnolia	10 40	8 33	
Leave Goldsboro	11 55	9 40	
Arrive Wilson..	12 40	10 27	
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 27	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 40		
Leave Tarboro..	12 25		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	
Arrive Weldon..	3 19	12 5?	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M.. Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Before the Clerk.

John G. McDuffie, Administrator of Dougald McDuffie *versus* Gilbert McDuffie et al. (heirs at law of Dougald McDuffie.)

(SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.)

By order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to John E. McDuffie, John A. McDuffie, John McDuffie, Peter A. McDuffie, Archie McDuffie, Robert McDuffie, Robert Blackman, Nettie Blackman, A. K. McDiarmid, Jos. McDiarmid, Kate J. McNeill, Mary C. Priest, Bettie Priest, N. G. Priest, A. K. Priest, J. D. Priest, O. P. Priest, H. D. Priest, T. A. Shaw and Lula Shaw that John G. McDuffie, Administrator of Dougald McDuffie, has filed a petition in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, asking to be authorized to sell the real estate of the said Dougald McDuffie, deceased, to make assets, and that they are hereby required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County on or before the 22nd day of November, 1894, and answer or demur to the said petition; or judgment will be rendered according to the demands in the petition.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

JOHN G. SHAW and S. H. MACRAE, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Oct. 8, 1894—6t

Montgomery County Land Mortgage Sale.

Pursuant to power of sale contained in a mortgage from T. C. Harris and wife Elizabeth, dated 28th February, and duly Registered in Montgomery County, N. C., in Book N, page 549, the undersigned will expose at public sale sale at the Court House door in Cumberland County, N. C., on Saturday, 24th November, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., two tracts of land, for cash, situated in Montgomery Co. N. C.:

(1) First tract containing 224 acres, adjoining the lands of Atlas Rush and Rolin Harris.

(2) Second tract containing 60 acres, once the property of Rolin Harris—these tracts more particularly described in saip Mortgage Deed.

Terms: *Cash.*

Time: 24th Nov. 1894, 12 o'clock M.

Place: Court House door in Fayetteville.

10-25-94 H. LUTTERLOH.

—THE—

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